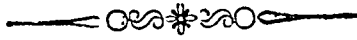




The Administration Report
of the
Alwar State
for
1916-1917

Published under orders of His Highness' Government.



Printed at the State Press Alwar.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS

A L W A R,

Dated the 1st. December, 1917.

May it please Your Highness,

*We beg most respectfully to submit herewith the Administration Report of
Your Highness' Government for the year 1916-17 for favour of Your Highness'
gracious perusal.*

*We beg to remain,
Your Highness'*

Most humble and obedient servants,

<i>(Sd) Durjan Singh</i>	<i>(Finance Minister)</i>
<i>„ Syamsundar Lal</i>	<i>(Judicial Minister)</i>
<i>„ Ranjit Singh</i>	<i>(Home Minister)</i>
<i>„ Ganeshi Lal</i>	<i>(Army Minister)</i>

CHAPTER I.

THE ALWAR STATE.

1. *The Alwar State lies between 27°-5" and 28°-15" North Latitude and between 76°-10" and 77°-15" East Longitude and is bounded on the North by Gurgaon District of the Punjab, Bawal of Nabha State and Kot Kasim of the Jaipur State, on the East by Bharatpur and Gurgaon, on the South by Jaipur and on the West by Nabha, Patiala and Jaipur Territories.*

2. *The State covers an area of 3,185 square miles of which about 2,627 square miles are plains and the rest namely about one fifth of the State consists of hills. About 55 per cent of the State is cultivated: about 23 per cent is irrigated and 5 per cent bears two crops a year. The average yield of an irrigated land varies from 1 to 5 maunds per Raj Bigha according to soil, irrigated barley from 4 to 14 maunds the Bigha. In well and land rent rates vary from Rs. 5 an acre for sandy, ill watered land, such as is met with mostly in the North, to Rs. 22 an acre for the rich, well watered land of the South West.*

3. *The population of the State is about 8,00,000 souls. There are 11 towns in the State with a population exceeding 5,000 souls, while the number of villages is 1,842, of which 1,469 are Khalsa or Revenue paying, 253 are Jageer grants and 120 Mafees.*

4. *The territory of the State is composed of five great tracts of varying extent, which derive their names from the predominating influence of its inhabitants or peculiar natural conditions.*

These divisions are:—

(1) **NARUKHAND**, the country inhabited by the Naruka Rajputs, (to which the present reigning family belongs) lying in the South-East. This is the principle name which is also applied locally to the State.

(2) **RAJAWATI**, the country formerly ruled by the Rajawat Rajputs, forming South-West part of the territory.

(3) **WAL**, (Meaning the submontane tract) covering the West border of the State up to the Sahibi river, is principally inhabited by the Shekhawat Rajputs.

(4) **RATH**, inhabited by the Chohan Rajputs lies North-East beyond the Central range of hills, and

(5) **MEWAT**, principally inhabited by the Meos, embracing nearly one third of the State from Ruparel East to Deeg in Bharatpur, and North to Rewari in the Gurgaon District.

5. *The Rajputana Malwa Railway line traverses the State North and South dividing it into almost two equal parts while the Branch line from Bandikui to Agra runs along the South-East border of the State. A net work of 119 Miles of metalled and 231 Miles of un-metalled Roads is maintained by the State and serves almost every important town in the territory.*

6. In the year 1803 during the reign of His Highness Maharao Raja Sri Sewai Bakhtawar Singhji, the State entered into a mutual Alliance with British Government. offensive and defensive alliance of permanent friendship with the East India Company. Alwar was the first State in Rajputana to enter into permanent treaty relations with the British Company.

7. The Alwar House is the head in India of the Naruka sub clan of the Traditional History. Kushwaha Kshathreyas who have derived their name from 'Kush' the eldest son of Sri Ram the Divine Incarnation in the Solar dynasty, whose kingdom was in Ayodhya. From Ayodhya the Kushwahas eventually came and settled in Amber. From Amber the two houses of Jeypur and Alwar separated when Bar Singhji the eldest son of Raja Udai Karan of Amber renounced his right of succession in favour of Nar Singh his younger brother.



CHAPTER II.

GENERAL.



1. The administration of the State continued to be carried on through the four Ministers in His Highness' Government viz:- Finance, Judicial, Home and Army. At the close of the year the following Ministers held the executive charge of the work connected with the various departments allocated to each branch:-

- | | | |
|--|-----|--------------------|
| 1. Rao Bahadur Raja Durjan Singh, | ... | Finance Minister. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur Babu Syamsundar Lal, C.I.E. | ... | Judicial Minister. |
| 3. Mashir-ud-Dowla Munshi Ranjit Singh, | ... | Home Minister. |
| 4. Lt. Colonel Ganeshi Lal Dhabai, | ... | Army Minister. |

2. Colonel A. D. Bannerman C. V. O, C. I. E, I. A. continued to hold charge throughout the year of the office of the accredited Agent of the Imperial Government at the courts of the States which comprise the Eastern Rajputana Agency and include Alwar.

3. His Highness was on tour in his districts for 183 days and encamped at the following places inspecting Tehsils, Thanas, Schools, Forts, Risalas and P. W. D. Irrigation works at different places:—

Alwar Tehsil	...	...	Bahadarpur
"	...	...	Bagar
"	...	...	Nithari
"	...	...	Jey Samand
"	...	...	Boori
"	...	...	Baleta
"	...	...	Silisedh
"	...	...	Bijey Mandir
Rajgarh Tehsil	...	...	Deoti
Thanaghazi Tehsil	...	...	Seriska
Bansur Tehsil	...	...	Harsora
"	...	...	Hajipur
"	...	...	Bilat
"	...	...	Talbriksh
Behror Tehsil	...	...	Barrod
Mandawar Tehsil	...	...	Mandawar
"	...	...	Ajeraka
Kishengarh Tehsil	...	...	Fatehabad
"	...	...	Kishengarh
"	...	...	Harsauli
Ramgarh Tehsil	...	...	Noganwan
Tijara Tehsil	...	...	Tijara

4. During the year under report His Highness was pleased to confer the title of 'Raja' on Rao Bahadur Thakur Durjan Singh of Jaoli and the honour of Tazeem was granted to Pundit Chandra Dutt Pant "Raj Pundit" and to Thakur Sultan Singh Shekhawat.

5. With a view to encourage breeding of horse and cattle in the State and to give an impetus to the cause of local industries and agriculture it was decided to hold a fair on the occasion of the Holi festival at the Jey Samand lake. Besides horse and cattle fair industrial and agriculture exhibitions were organised and a flower show and horticultural exhibition was arranged. To make the fair attractive wrestling matches of famous wrestlers in India were organised and Theatre, Bioscope, and other amusements were provided.

This being the first year of the show the following concessions and conveniences were provided by the State:—

- (1) No octroi duty was levied on goods brought by dealers from various places.
- (2) Fodder, fuel, pegs, earthen ware &c were supplied to outsiders free of cost.
- (3) Picturesque shops were built and supplied free of cost.
- (4) State conveyances were detailed on reasonable hire for public use.
- (5) Provision bazar was laid out and grain &c were sold at prices fixed by the State.
- (6) Special Medical, Sanitary and Police arrangements were made.

The number of animals brought to the fair and sold are detailed below:—

			Exhibited	Sold
Horses	...	...	834	171
Cows	...	...	436	3,073
Bullocks	...	...	6,166	
Buffaloes	...	...	146	
Camels	...	...	132	38

The number of exhibits received for the industrial exhibition was 814 besides very valuable jewelry which was exhibited mostly by outside merchants. Rs 19,000 were distributed in prizes, medals, and awards in different shows. Rs 1,22,472 were spent by the State while the receipts amounted to Rs 8,741. It being the first year more attention was paid towards making the fair attractive rather than making it a financial success.

6. The annual prize distribution to the successful boys of the Alwar High Prize distribution to school boys and Nobles' Schools was held on 18th August 1917, and His Highness the Sri Maharaj Deo graced the occasion with his August presence. After the Inspector General of Education had read his report on the progress of the educational institutions in the State His Highness addressed the assembly as follows:—

HIS HIGHNESS' SPEECH.

Gentlemen and Students, the Subject of education is one of such vital interest in the life of a nation and the progress of a country that it is not possible for any administration to ignore giving it the deepest consideration. But under the modern day circumstances, it is also a question of such magnitude and full of so many complexities that it is not easy to find solutions as to the lines which it should take.

Nevertheless education is the very foundation on which human character is mainly built, and to a country like ours, which is seeking to find its rapid

salvation and which is aspiring to place itself on a level befitting its ancient past and future position amongst the sister nations of the Empire, it is a subject which claims our very first consideration and interest. You will accordingly not find it difficult to realise the pleasure it gives me of being present on this occasion when we take stock of our past progress in this branch of life, and while we have come to encourage those whose destinies have been placed in our hands to be guided towards the ultimate goal of complete citizenship, we extend to the students our greetings and congratulations for their past labours.

Gentlemen, you have listened to the report which has been read out by our Inspector General of Education, and I hope it has aroused your interest in what it has been possible to accomplish under existing circumstances. It is satisfactory to note that the number of students in all the schools has shown a steady increase in recent years and that due attention has been paid, not only to the cultivation of intellect and mental faculties, but also to the religious, moral and physical needs. The inauguration of the department of games, even in districts and the introduction of students' libraries and debating clubs, are all signs of advancement. It is pleasing to see that private institutions have considerably increased recently in the State, until now they have reached the figure of 80. Examinations which after all are not the real and final test of progress have however not shown as good results as one could wish,—because the percentage of students who have passed in the Matriculation examination, in the Special Middle Examination and in the Sanskrit department works out to 33, 50 and 55 percent only.

It gives me particular pleasure to note the keen interest and vigorous energy that has been displayed in the Rajgarh School where the Head Master has evidently made the object of the school his own. It is an example which may well be followed in other places. The impetus given by such enterprise and the personal touch which is thus imparted by the teacher to his students has greater effect on the character of young men than work carried on by means of a lifeless machine however vigorous and energetic it may be. It is this secret principle of education that was realised by our ancient sages when they devised the ideal system of the disciple receiving his training as a Brahmchari in his Guru's Asram, where he not only learnt Dharm Shastras, religion, philosophy &c, but safe from all worldly temptations was also taught the first principles of practical service in order to enable him in after life to fulfil if his destinies placed him in that position, the functions of a master.

The system on which the education of a country is carried on depends on the people as well as the Government of the country in whose hands may be placed the destinies of its subjects, and accordingly its primary factors are involved to a great extent in policies and politics. Under our present circumstances, the experiment is being tried of grafting a new plant on to an old one and whether the eastern lotus is going to bloom forth into a thousand petalled western rose, time alone can decide. But whatever education may be necessary in accordance with the present political needs of the country in order to give employment in the departments of various administrations or in order to find avenues in various branches of material science and above all to fit citizens of the Empire to take part in wielding the destinies of their own country of one thing we may be certain,

that the advancement of our spirituality and the progress and ultimate salvation of our moral and religious life must ultimately depend on the language of our own nationality.

While therefore, I do not minimise the importance of education being given up to a high standard in the English language, I do most emphatically maintain that for the sake of our nationality, our country and our religion, it is even more necessary for education to be given in a thorough manner in the vernacular. In order that we may understand intimately the ideas and principles of the rulers of this country and that we may be able to imbibe the best of what there is to give in western civilisation—it is necessary to have good education imparted in the English language— and what is imparted should in my opinion be of the very best, but it is obvious that such education cannot reach the majority of the people of the country, to whom the Vernacular must remain the national language.

Imitation they say is the sincerest form of flattery, but blind imitation without originality is also most certainly the nearest form of death. It is therefore for us to imitate the best of western sciences, whether they be political, industrial, commercial, military and so forth but it is equally necessary, if not more so, in order that we may maintain our originality unimpaired and that our spiritual advancement may thereby not be hampered but may be steadily maintained that our vernacular should be spread far and wide.

It is I understand on this subject of language that His Excellency the Viceroy has been good enough to convene a Conference which will assemble very shortly to discuss the various subjects involved, and we shall no doubt be interested spectators of what is happening and what results are arrived at ultimately. I only mention this subject because you will realise that the goal which lies before us in our own educational line must depend a great deal on the policy followed in British India; because almost all of our important schools are affiliated to British Indian Universities. As the avenues which open out in life in India depend to a great extent on the tests which the students have to pass in these Universities, it does not make it easy to impart education altogether independently of these institutions in smaller communities. Nor is it likely that such independent education on which the search light of expert knowledge has not been thrown with the same force, would prove to be the best.

While on this subject, I am reminded of words of wisdom that were once uttered by Lord Curzon when he addressed the Rajkumar College students at Rajkot. I repeat those words now, because I think that they hold equally good of other schools as they do of Rajkumar Colleges. Lord Curzon spoke of the difficulty of transplanting the best in Western thought and tradition without impairing the Indian's love for his home and his country. He remarked that this is and has been and will continue to be the defect all along.

Lord Curzon said :—

“There can be no greater mistake than to suppose that because in this, and the other Chief's Colleges in Northern and Central India, the boys are given the nearest equivalent of which India admits to an English Public School education, the aim is therefore, to turn them outright into English boys. If this College were to emancipate its students from old fashioned prejudices or supers-

titions at the cost of denationalisation, I for one should think the price too heavy. The anglicised Indian is not a more attractive spectacle in my eyes than the Indianised English man. Both are hybrids of an unnatural type. No, we want the young Princes who are educated here to learn the English language, and to become sufficiently familiar with English customs, literature, science, modes of thought, and I may add with manly English sports and games, to be able to hold their own in the world in which their lot will be cast, and to give to their people, if they subsequently become rulers; the benefit of enlightened and pure administration, beyond that we do not press them to go."

He then goes on to say :-

"That as a Prince who is to have any influence and to justify his own existence must be one with his own subjects, it is clear that it is not by English models alone but by an adaptation of Eastern prescriptions to the Western standards that he can hope to succeed".

What holds good of Princes to whom Lord Curzon referred, holds equally good also of the people. Therefore I say to you students whatever sphere of life may lie before you and whatever careers may open out in your future, pray remember that you are first an Indian - a patriotic Indian - a loyal Indian, both of which terms can be synonymous and need not at all be contradictory. The air is rife these days in India with questions of Home Rule and Self Government within the Empire, and the War in the words of the sagacious & liberal minded British Prime Minister has made us "a thousand years older", and consequently a thousand years more advanced in our notions of life and people.

All these questions of politics to my mind do not rest so much on pious hopes and resolutions nor on gifts and concessions, as they do on self realisation which comes from within and when this light dawns the darkness of ignorance disappears and gives place to freedom which when applied to countries and peoples as a whole acquires such names as Home Rule, Self Government etc.

While I cannot conceive any Indian who is true to his country and to the blood of his parents not uniting in the legitimate aspirations of India towards its ultimate goal of taking its rightful position within the Empire the progress and attainment of these ends will always depend on the degree which such self realisation the **आत्म ज्ञान** attains within.

While this is not the time of your life when the energies of you students should be distracted towards taking any practical part in such schemes during your student life; this is the time when you must prepare yourself in order that you may fulfil the needs that will come before you so that, with ripe judgement and sound education you may then be able to take your rightful position in the Empire and be citizens of a country or of a State which may feel proud of its gallant sons. As you go forth from these schools or from higher spheres of education such as colleges and Universities, it is at least my ambition and I hope it may become yours also that you will carry the banner of good name of your State and of your mother country with you wherever you go.

I will not attempt to hold out any more pious hopes before you at present in what way the educational system of our State can be improved in the course of the next years because I regret to have to admit that some of these hopes expressed on a previous occasion have not all attained practical realisation

but I hope you will understand that this is not due to want of interest in the subject or to ignorance of your needs, I will however say this much that I hope before we meet here again next year it will be possible for us to double the number of Primary Schools in the State in order that we may increase the ratio of education from one school for every 20 villages at present to one School for every ten.

Gentlemen and Students, I will detain you no further and therefore my pleasant duty now arrives of presenting the successful students of the schools with their well deserved prizes, but before doing so, let me associate with each of these prizes my cordial wishes to the students concerned for a successful future career, a noble & active life hereafter and for the ultimate attainment of peace and self realisation.

7. On 27th Oct:1917 a special meeting was convened under special orders of His Highness the Sri Maharaj Deo in the High School hall. The room was fully crowded and the Sardars and visitors were expectantly looking forward to the announcements that were to be made. Close upon 5 P.M. His Highness graced the assembly with his August presence and addressed those present as follows:-

HIS HIGHNESS' SPEECH.

Gentlemen,

1. During this week when our Nobles, Officials and Hindu public are assembled together to celebrate the Dushera festival, and our Moslem fellow subjects are collected in honour of the Mohurram procession to which we look forward to do honour a day hence; I have taken advantage of the opportunity of inviting you all to join this meeting to-day in order that you may be acquainted with the proposal of celebrating "Our Day" on the 12th. of December. This day has been fixed so that all India may unite together in organising funds for assisting by means of medical and other relief our gallant fellow beings who are sacrificing their lives and their health for the fair name and fame of their Great Emperor and their motherland.

2. By a happy coincidence, as you know, this date falls on the anniversary of the day when we assumed the reins of the Government of our State 15 years ago. Let us hope that the coincidence may not only be auspicious but that it may materially help towards success of the cause we shall make our own. I shall look forward to seeing as many of you present on that occasion as can possibly assemble, and we intend setting aside three or four days for public amusements, shows and other arrangements of the kind which may help to enlist the sympathies and tempt to loosen the purses of those present for the cause in view.

3. In these anxious times, when the forces of His Majesty the Emperor of India are fighting against his enemies, it is not necessary for me to dilate upon the constant duties that lie before us in fulfilling, both in word and in spirit, the terms of our ancient alliances and treaties in accordance with which it is not only incumbent but a pleasurable duty for us to cooperate in doing our share for the ultimate success of the cause of the Great Emperor of India. Thanks to the power of the British Navy and the tact with which the Government conduct the political administration of their Dominions the pinch of the present war has

not been felt in India to the same extent as in other countries of the west. But that, to my mind, enhances our responsibility all the greater for coming forward spontaneously and with a united will to assist the Government which is the ultimate guarantee of many of the privileges and rights we enjoy.

4. And now Gentlemen, I am also going to take advantage of this opportunity today to consciously and deliberately say a few words regarding the present situation in India-words which I at once admit are intended to go much further than the present audience. And why has it suddenly become necessary for me to undertake upon myself this task of responsibility? Is it because any selfish sentiments of personal advertisement have dragged me into this vortex of agitation- I do not like this word so may I substitute it for public demonstration,- which is so active in the country today? Or is it because I have been fired with ambition to pose as a deliverer of my country? Should these be the conclusions which have actuated me on this occasion to speak, I hope that my words will duly find their way to the waste-paper basket of oblivion. On the other hand, let me say that I fully realise my responsibility. I know that I may be laying myself open to criticism and I may even have something to lose and perhaps little to gain in undertaking the task.

5. Thanks to the sense of justice and confidence which is the main spring of the policy of the British Government in dealing with the Indian States in modern times, our position is already a happy one and Providence in His mercy has given us ample power, opportunity and occasion for utilising- if it is in us- to the best of our ability and for the good of humanity, the many advantages that are in our hands. But this to my mind is not a detriment or an obstacle to prevent us from coming forward publicly if we conscientiously feel that it can do some good. Therefore like the squirrel on Ram's bridge with its quota of dust if I come forward to grasp the warm hand of love of my fellow-men whether they be Englishmen, Moslems, Hindus, Parsis, and so on, you will at least know the motives I profess to have guided me to this action. If it is possible to awaken even in one soul the great human heritage and inherent birth-right of love and mutual good-will, then the task-however hazardous it may be, is surely a sacred undertaking.

6. This gigantic "War of Liberty" which has caused such mighty upheavals in the major portion of the world has also very naturally had its effects in India. Trumpets of Liberty and freedom are giving their ceaseless blast in the very midst of the din of battle where hundreds are daily sacrificing their lives for the freedom of millions. The destinies of countries are changing colours from day to day and all this upheaval has naturally led India to compare notes- if not with other countries at least with her sister Dominions which have proved to be such assets of the Empire.

7. The trust which has been so implicitly reposed in the Self-Governing Dominions by the British Peoples is repaid a thousand fold in their attitude towards the pivot of the great Commonwealth, and although India's share in the present war has been generously appreciated by the British public, if I am interpreting India's sentiments rightly, I think it feels that it may have been capable of doing a very great deal more if she had had greater opportunity of guiding her own destinies.

8. The gracious recognition by His Majesty the Emperor, of India's place in the Empire during the recent and future Imperial Conferences of Colonial Ministers, has earned the gratitude of India and has fired the enthusiasm of the people towards the higher goal.

9. A far-reaching announcement has followed recently, which has been made by the mouth-piece of the British Cabinet which is representative of the English people as to the definite goal that lies before our country and this historic announcement has no doubt done much to pacify the anxiety of India as well as to win her affections. The Secretary of State in one of his speeches has recently mentioned that there are two important duties that lie ahead of us today; first and foremost of which is the successful prosecution of the present war, and secondly the preparation for the ultimate peace. Let no other consideration or self-interest then cloud from our view the first goal before us and in our spare moment of which there are plenty let us prepare ourselves for the sweet fruits of peace to which we are all looking forward.

10. It is only in keeping with the traditions of British Statesmanship that the Viceroy of India has come forward with a dignified and statesmanlike announcement recently in the Legislative Council exhorting us to put our heads together in order to work out practical schemes with regard to the future. The new goal which lies ahead of us has raised issues which have unfortunately formed the subject of controversy which in some cases has undoubtedly exceeded the limits of sober temperance. Although I fully realise that in all big undertakings that are worth the name, obstacles and difficulties must always arise surely it is for human endeavour to overcome them to the best of its abilities. I therefore can see no room why even divergent interests should sow the seed of mutual unpleasantness if the goal that lies before us is kept clearly in view. It is mutual distrust centered in selfish interests that is generally responsible for the outbursts of hysterics.

11. If the issues before us are going to lead us to no other destination than to a gigantic tug of war for communal interests based on mutual distrust, then the future is fore-doomed. There is the English official community and the Anglo Indian commercial community; then there is the Indian Official and the Non-Official public of the country including Hindus, Mohammedans, Parsis and so forth. There is a new word which for us in Northern India has come in to existence recently and which I do not know how to translate into vernacular but which nevertheless signifies another important community namely the non-Brahmans; and last but not the least there is the class deserving of every sympathy from its countrymen, but wrongly called the 'Depressed classes', I say wrongly, because the very meaning of the word does not somehow create the goal which we all wish to aspire in encouraging them to lift themselves.

12. The interests of these and many more communities are no doubt involved in our journey but is each incapable of assisting the other in harmony and good will? Have there not been different communities in the past? Does any one say that the fountain of love and good-will has dried from India's heart, that her sense of Justice and gratitude has withered, that her stream of toleration and the Power of viewing things in their proper perspective has disappeared? If this was so, this great nation of ours of which we feel proud would not have survived the test of the struggle of existence for so many

centuries. What other land in the world can boast of so many churches along side of mosques and mosques alongside of temples. Is this not toleration? Does this not show a respect for others, opinions and principles? India only waits for the opportunity and I have faith that it will prove its worth again in the future.

13. I maintain that he can not be a patriotic son of the Empire or our motherland who helps in accentuating these feelings of mistrust and mutual bitterness.

14. It seems to me that when all communities in India appear to be united in the idea of the goal, the differences merely lie in the proposed method of achievement or in the multifarious views as to the pace at which we are to advance.

15. As regards the method, I see only one before us, that of love and no other. Now Gentlemen, I do not know if I am interpreting my sentiments properly by this word, as I do not see its use generally in the English language applied in the same sense which I mean. I do not here mean that transitory and worldly love that exist for selfish ends, but the love with the capital 'L' which is the universal property of humanity - only to be found within by ardent search and serious application.

" I say to thee do thou repeat;
To the first man thou mayest meet;
In lane highway or open street
That he and we and all men move;
Under a canopy of Love;
As broad as the blue sky above;"

That is the love I mean; now if the political goal of all the communities in India is the same namely, greater freedom in order that this country may rank alongside the other sister Dominions of the Empire, then surely it is an occasion for mutual congratulation, joy and good-will instead of for heated controversies, wild vituperation and calumny, or for unbecoming and ungracious interruption of each others' sentiments and principles.

16. Whatever we may be in accordance with our religious precepts and ideals, and let those be firm and unshakeable, let us as the sons of the well wishers of India be united in mutual esteem, affection and respect. If this is only a pious hope then let it be so, but it is on hopes that actions are built and it is for us to build them. All things are possible to him who believes, they are less difficult to him who hopes, they are easy to him who loves, and simple to any who do all three. And now as regards the pace.

17. It is only human that we should in our lives desire to taste the sweet fruits of our promise to destination. But if we are anxious about the pace there is surely nothing that helps so much to accelerate its attainment as mutual trust and right understanding.

18. To my mind the pace depends entirely on India alone. I will demonstrate what I mean with an example. The mother is busy in her household work and has left her child to play with a toy in his hands. The child begins to cry. The mother comes to him, gives him another toy and goes back to her work

once more. The child cries again and the mother returns and places before him a few more toys and the boy is satisfied. But eventually the child begins to cry for the milk of life and no toy or diversion of his mind will cease his heart-rending cries and the mother fondly lifts him up in her arms and gives him milk.

19. It is when a United India will feel the real need for such power, it may be tomorrow, five years hence, ten years or hundred years hence let no one remain dissatisfied—shall we say one thousand years hence, and you know I am no pessimist, but whenever it be it will come only when that united cry goes up to the Eternal Mother or Father, call him by what name you like. Then He will lift us all up in His arms to whichever nationality we belong, and give us the milk we want.

20. Whenever this happens, the silver lining to the cloud which we see today will deluge forth that much wanted rain. Naturally India looks forward to that day so that laden deeply under the heavy debt of gratitude to the British Government for their tutelage, she shall make her best attempts to show that she means to justify the confidence which will be reposed in her.

21. The Hon'ble the Secretary of State is due in India only a few weeks, if not days hence, and is it not meet that all communities should unite together in giving him not only a personal welcome but a warm response to the aims and objects which have been placed before him by the British Cabinet of which he is the Spokesman. Is it dignified, I ask, or a good example for the country that any one should sow the seed of unpleasantness in connection with the war Visit? Mr. Montague is coming here as His Majestys' Secretary of State and as the mouthpiece of the British Cabinet which is representative of the British People. Is it becoming, or will it facilitate his task if there are uncharitable and ungracious sentiments thrown broadcast about him? Will it assist India if he sees it disunited? What noble examples we each have to follow—there is the noble Christ, the pious Buddha the great Mohummad, the incarnations of Ram and Krishna; not a word of curse on their lips—no destruction—all love and construction and that is how they help to make the world a better home a play ground indeed for those who choose to follow their bidding. Therefore I pray and do so with all the earnestness at my command to my fellowmen in India whether they be Europeans, Mohammadans, Englishmen, Parsis Hindus or of any other nationality whether they be in the press or on the platform, to bury the hatchet and to come forward to show—as India can show if she wishes—that she is not ungrateful to the British public and Government for their administration in the past, that she is resolved above all things to be amongst the foremost in her resolution and action in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and she is second to none in her attachment and fidelity to the royal crown.

22. She is now also united in joining hands with the Government to work out her future destinies and anxious as she is that she may be placed as early as possible on an equal footing with the other portions of the British Empire, she has confidence in British Statesmanship and in British principles that they will not betray her in her time of need but assist her in taking a really substantial step forward towards her promised destination. By all means let India demonstrate all that is best in her feelings towards progress and mutual good-

will; let her enlist as widely as possible the sympathy and love of all the different communities and let her preach from one end of the country to the other, the gospel of affection and unity of interest, so that she may continue to assist in the war as she has done in the past and be an enviable jewel of ever increasing value amongst the assests of the Empire.

23. And now gentlemen, – one word more and I will close. Supposing for argument's sake that India had her ultimate object fulfilled and all that seems impossible were made possible. Supposing we had our heart's desires fulfilled tomorrow by having in our own hands, our birth-right of guiding the destinies of India; I do ask, would that, be the, 'be all and the end all' of our existence? Let us not forget in the midst of all this present military, social and political upheaval of the world, that the object of life is still distant and lies in the ultimate raising of the soul towards its final emancipation. We must not only unite India in love, but deluge the world with our spiritual forces of affection and the higher knowledge of the self for the general good of humanity and of mankind. In the same way as we have much to take we have also some very rich treasures to give. It is indeed a high ideal – and some people will say a far-fetched ambition – let it be so – but it is our golden birth-right and our heritage in the East and are we going to lose it for what, though necessary but comparatively speaking the brass glamour of political power?

Our country whether it is the two-third represented by British territory or the one-third representative of the Principalities which after all are only the different limbs of the same organism has before it the noblest goal of final emancipation, then let us all join hands in a vast song of harmony and love, affection and good-will and pray to Almighty that He may give us strength and knowledge in order that we may attain our ultimate and final goal and salvation.

CHAPTER III.

Contributions of the Alwar State towards the Great War of Liberty.

A l w a r.

Military.	Expenditure on Imperial Service Troops from 1888 up to beginning of War.	}	Rs.	1,12,90,000
	Ordinary expenditure on I. S. Troops since the War.		Rs.	17,80,000
	Extra expenditure since the War on I. S. Troops	}	Rs.	4,71,400
	Subscriptions.		Rs.	55,900
	War Loan.		Rs.	16,29,000
Total Military Contribution of the State to the Imperial Government.			Rs.	1,52,26,300

(One and a half crore of rupees or taking the average annual income of the State at Rs. 30,00,000— 5 year's total revenue of the State.)

Alwar spends over One-Sixth of its revenue on Imperial Service Troops which figure has naturally risen further since the War.

It maintains one Regiment of Cavalry and one of Infantry and both regiments have been on active service, one or other of them, in nearly every important campaign. Both regiments are now on active service and large Depots almost the same size as the Infantry regiment on service are maintained in Alwar, which is unlike some States with treble and quadruple the revenue of Alwar, who provide two regiments of Cavalry or two of Infantry and in whose case one regiment forms the Depot while the other goes on active service. It would be interesting to compare if any other State in India spends the same proportion of its revenue on Imperial Service Troops as Alwar.

(The figures of other States are not available).

Alwar was first in Rajputana to join the Imperial Service Movement.

The Recruiting Officer for Rajputana when addressing His Highness said— " Since the Central Recruiting Board's appeal in July 1917, it (Alwar figure of recruits) has risen to 316. I can imagine no greater services in connection with the War than are conveyed by the figures for recruiting for Your Highness' State". The figure has now reached over 450 per month and State Recruiting parties are busy in the State collecting recruits for British Indian regiments. Alwar has been first in Rajputana for several months in supplying recruits to British Indian regiments and has supplied over 3,000 men up to date since the war began.

Contributions made by His Highness' Government in
"men"
 (and animals) towards the Great War of Liberty.

INFANTRY.

1. The I. S. Infantry with 834 men, 80 ponies, 6 Chargers and 1 Cart was despatched to join the Expeditionary Force in the Field.
2. 11 Brigade Signallers were sent to the front.
3. The strength of the Depot of the regiment was increased by 165 men.
4. The strength of the Depot of the regiment was further increased to 612 men who are to be kept in constant reserve.
5. The 1st. draft sent to reinforce the Infantry consisted of 26 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.
6. The second draft consisted of 100 Non Commissioned Officers and men.
7. The third draft consisted of 20 Officers and men.
8. The fourth draft consisted of 48 Non Commissioned Officers, men and followers.
9. The fifth draft consisted of 101 Officers and men.
10. The sixth draft consisted of 40 Officers and men.
11. The seventh draft consisted of 100 Officers and men and 12 followers.
12. The eighth draft consisted of 85 rank and file.

CAVALRY.

13. One Squadron of I. S. Lancers consisting of 147 Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and men with followers were sent to France to reinforce the Jodhpur Lancers.
14. Two Squadrons of the Lancers were sent on active service to the frontier.
15. 5 Officers, 2 Non Commissioned Officers, 41 men, 28 Syces and 21 followers were sent to the frontier to reinforce the two Squadrons.
16. 16 Horses and 11 Mules were sent to reinforce the Squadrons on the frontier.
17. 12 Horses and 2 Camels were again sent to reinforce the Squadrons at Dera Ismail Khan.

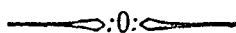
MISCELLANEOUS.

18. Jemadar Mohamed Ali khan's services were lent to the Jaipur Government and he took over charge of the transport of that State and proceeded on active service.
19. 90 Trained horses of the Alwar Lancers were exchanged with untrained ones of the Imperial Government.
20. 75 More trained horses were supplied to the Imperial Government.
21. A detachment of the Lancers was offered to the Imperial Government for proceeding with the remounts to Europe.
22. A batch of 69 trained Cavalry horses was sent to the Government Remount Depot.
23. 40 Trained mules were presented to the Imperial Government from the Imperial Service Infantry.
24. Over 3,000 recruits have been supplied up to date to the British Indian Regiments from the State.



**Contributions by His Highness' Government in
'Material'
towards the Great War of Liberty.**

1. Babul bark between 800 and 1000 maunds at an average rate of rupee one per maund was offered to the Imperial Government.
2. State Workshops were placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government for the preparation of shells etc.



**Details of
Contributions made by His Highness' Government in
"MONEY"
towards the great War of liberty.**

LOANS.

1.	Investment in the Great War Loan by the State ...	Rs	13,01,500
2.	Investment in the Great War Loan by the public ...	Rs	3,27,500
	Total	Rs	16,29,000

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

3.	Subscription towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund	Rs	18,200
4.	Subscription from His Highness' Privy Purse to the Gift's Fund for the I. S. Troops.	Rs	5,000
5.	Subscription to Lady Willingdon's War Fund.	Rs	5,000
6.	Subscription to the Rajputana Aeroplane Fund from the State.	Rs	10,000
7.	Subscription from the State officials towards the Aeroplane Fund.	Rs	2,000
8.	Subscription by the State officials to the Gift's Fund.	Rs	3,500
9.	Subscription from His Highness to the " Our Day " Fund.	Rs	10,000
10.	Do. Do. from the public.	Rs	2,200
	Total	Rs	55,900

EXTRA EXPENDITURE ON I. S. TROOPS.

INFANTRY.

11.	Spent on mobilization of the I. S. Infantry.	Rs	27,200
12.	Further spent on mobilization.	Rs	23,600
13.	Sanctioned for mobilization of draft for the Infantry.	Rs	11,600
14.	Additional field Bhatta.	Rs	20,000
15.	Further addition to field Bhatta	Rs	17,700
16.	Purchase of warm coats for Jey Paltan.	Rs	5,400
17.	Increase of Rs 4/- has been sanctioned in the pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and men.	Rs	42,900
18.	Following concessions have been sanctioned:-		

(1) Discontinuance of half mounting deductions.		
• (2) Free issue of all Kit to Sepoys.	Rs	63,800
(3) Writing off of old debts due by the Uniform Fund to the State amounting to.	Rs	8,900
	Total	Rs 2,21,100

LANCERS.

19.	Extraordinary sanction for purchase of remounts.	Rs	1,00,000
20.	Further sanctioned for purchase of remounts.	Rs	40,000
21.	Further sanctioned for purchase of remounts.	Rs	25,000
22.	Sanctioned for purchase of mules.	Rs	15,000
23.	Sanctioned for equipment of Imperial Service Lancers.	Rs	4,700
24.	Sanctioned for mobilization.	Rs	34,900
25.	Sanctioned for mobilizing two Squadrons.	Rs	5,000
26.	Pay of Syces and followers has been liberally increased.	Rs	4,500
27.	Wound, Injury and Family pension rules for the I. S. Troops have been revised on a liberal scale.		
	Total.	Rs	2,29,100

GENERAL.

28.	Sanctioned for mobilization equipment.	Rs	5,800
29.	Sanctioned for mobilizing a draft of 100 men.	Rs	4,500
30.	A bonus of Rs 30/- per recruit was sanctioned in the Imperial Service Troops on enlistment.	Rs	10,900
	Total.	Rs	21,200

- A part of this item is liable to be recovered from the Imperial Government.

Total expenditure besides the ordinary	}	Infantry	Rs 2,21,100
annual budget on I. S. Troops.		Cavalry	Rs 2,29,100
		General	Rs 21,200

Grand Total. Rs 4,71,400

Special meeting for raising War Loan.

3. In connection with the raising of War Loan a meeting was convened in the City Palace, Alwar, on the 28th of April, 1917, in which His Highness the Sri Maharaj

Veerendra Shiromani Deo, the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, and almost all the High Officials of the State, Tazimi Jagirdars, Mafidars, Citizens and the Public were present. After the Senior Minister had explained in vernacular the object of the assembly, His Highness addressed those present as follows:-

HIS HIGHNESSES' SPEECH.

SIRDARS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

On one apparently uneventful day in the month of August 1914 a small match was lighted in Austria and perhaps somewhat light heartedly flung on the Servian ground, but the earth was already prepared with thick layers of explosive material; there was a flash and nearly one-third of the world was involved in

the mighty upheaval, the shock and sound of which has shaken the remaining parts of the globe. One spark has even crossed the ocean and caused an explosion on the other side of the Atlantic sea with the happy results that we read daily in the papers. It is not so very far from our own country that the powder has simmered but comparatively speaking beyond giving a feeble display of fireworks and producing smoke it has not been allowed progress towards our homes. And what is the cause? Why is it that when the best part of Europe is engaged in this mighty conflict offering their men, material and money in the great sacrifice; why when the fortunes of many important nations are at stake and when many of their lands have been devastated and ruined their countries stripped of their fair prosperity and a din of strife and storm is ringing in their ears from day to day that we in our homes can feel as secure and undisturbed as though the world might still be living in the year 1913? Why is it I ask that many of you in your villages and in your district homes need give no thought for the morrow and are able to conduct your daily affairs in peace and plenty? Those of you who read the daily papers no doubt follow the events from time to time but such of you or rather I should say the greater part of you who rest contented with the information that is supplied to you by your friends and acquaintances will not find it difficult to answer the question.

You will say it is the mighty arm of the British Raj forged out of the metals of right and justice which protects India from external danger. That is very true. Then one-third of this country consists of States which are governed by Princes and other aristocracies. These States are bound by treaties, Sanads and engagements in offensive and defensive alliances and ties of co-operation with the British Government.

SIRDARS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:- You know all this and much more besides; but why is it that I mention the subject on the present occasion? That sword which protects India and with which our destinies and future is indissolubly linked for many a year to come, is one of the principal weapons that is engaged in this mighty upheaval in the western countries. Under such circumstances, our duty that lies ahead of us is clear. In order to expedite the end of this war as quickly as possible and as satisfactorily as it can be desired, the British Government is asking for its first War Loan.

MY SENIOR MINISTER—Raja Durjan Singh has explained to you the various points and it is therefore not necessary for me to repeat the details. Above all things in the beginning I want to make one thing clear and that is—that the object with which you have been invited at this gathering today is not for the sake of asking you to part with your money in any subscriptions but in order to place before you a genuinely profitable investment scheme. I hope my Sirdars and my people will be prepared to concede how diffident I have always been when there has been any question of subscription for any institution or for any cause, in applying pressure of any kind whatsoever on the incumbents to whom the lists have in the past been circulated. I have always left such cases entirely to your individual feelings and common sense and let me tell you that I intend to do the same on the present occasion. But as I have said—and I think you all clearly understand—the present is the unique occasion when as my Senior Minister has stated, “*You can eat Laddoos with both your hands*”.

On the one part you can, if you wish, materially assist the mighty cause

of the Government with whom it is our pleasant duty and privilege to co-operate and assist and on the other hand you will be able to enjoy the happy experience of filling your coffers under a security which is unchallenged and perhaps difficult to find an equal to. I therefore sanguinely believe that the prudence and sagacity of my nobles, officials and people will not be slow to take advantage of this unique opportunity whereby at the same time as you profit by the investment you will be in a position to say that you formed a part, however humble that may be, of the gigantic wheel of the Empire which with the assistance of its zealous and patriotic sons, should soon be thundering through the gates of victory.



CHAPTER IV.

FINANCE BRANCH.

Personnel. 1. Rao Bahadur Raja Durjan Singh continued to hold charge of the office of Finance Minister throughout the year.

Constitution. 2. The Finance Minister continued to exercise control as last year over Revenue department and Accounts office but the Public Works department that used to be under this branch was transferred to the Home Branch and the Educational department was placed under the control of Finance Minister in its stead.

Case work. 3. The following is a review of case work disposed of by the Finance Minister during the year:—

	1915-16			1916-17		
	Revenue Appeals.	Nazool Appeals.	Nigrani Cases.	Revenue Appeals.	Nazool Appeals.	Nigrani Cases.
Pending of last year.	192	3	30	114	5	34
Instituted during the year.	83	12	49	98	21	48
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	275	15	79	212	26	82
Disposed of during the year.	161	10	45	144	17	71
Pending at the close of the year.	114	5	34	68	9	11

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

General. 4. Rai Sahib Pandit Sarup Narain continued to hold charge of the post of Hakim Mal. Babu Mukta Prashad worked as his Senior Assistant till 19th May 1917 when he having been ordered to work as District Magistrate, Thakur Bahadur Singh of Khera was appointed Senior Assistant in his place. Munshi Mohamed Husian worked as Junior Assistant throughout the year. The charge of Nazool work which was formerly held by Thakur Bahadur Singh was entrusted to Mirza Mohamed Beg Superintendent Malsadar office.

Settlement training. 5. Babu Shiv Dayal Gupta B. A. and Lala Murari Lal B. A. who were sent for settlement training to Ambala returned after obtaining training certificates and were both appointed Naib Tehsildars on Rs 50/- per mensem.

Examination of Tehsildars. 6. An Examination of Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars was held during the year as usual but the result is not yet out. A school for the training of Kanugos and Patwaris was opened during the year but the result of the examination held at the close of the term has not yet been published.

Weather and Crops. 7. The favourable rains in the months of August and September 1916 upon which the Rabi crops chiefly depend encouraged the agriculturists to put vast area under barani crops in addition to lands irrigated by Wells, Dhers and Dhenklies. The Chahi area as compared with previous year's figures fell off by 37,531 bighas while the Dehri and Barani

areas increased by 44,621 and 4,44,477 bighas respectively. Though there were no rains in December the slight showers in the months of January & February helped the crops when coming to maturity and the out turn is estimated as follows:—

Wheat	-/13/-	in a Rupee.
Barley	-/15/-	"
Gram	-/15/-	"
Sarson	-/11/-	"

The ordinary rains in the months of April, May and June made the people sow a good deal of area with Bajra, Jowar and Cotton but the heavy rains that set in July and continued incessantly till the end of September greatly damaged the Kharif crops which grew pale and weak and was in places entirely destroyed. The Masina crops however did not suffer much. The outturn of the Kharif crops is estimated as follows:—

Jowar	-/4/-	in a Rupee.
Bajra	-/6/-	Ditto.
Maize	-/8/-	Ditto.
Cotton	-/6/-	Ditto.
Masina	-/12/-	Ditto.

8. The area cultivated during the year under report is compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

Area under cultivation.		1915-16	1916-17
Rabi	{ Chahi	2,01,346	1,63,815
	{ Dehri	10,177	54,798
	{ Barani	40,484	4,84,961
	Total	2,52,007	7,03,574
Kharif	{ Chahi	16,272	7,427
	{ Dehri	28,421	37,862
	{ Barani	10,68,529	9,75,646
	Total	11,13,222	10,20,935
Grand Total		13,65,229	17,24,509

9. The figures for area not cultivated and left fallow stand as follows:—

	<u>1915-16</u>	<u>1916-17</u>
and left fallow.		
Area not cultivated.	2,65,680 Bighas	2,53,683 Bighas
Area left fallow.	1,97,250 "	48,039 "

10. The twenty years settlement made by Mr. O'Dwyer remained in force. Administration of land for 17 years in 3, 18 years in 5 and 19 years in 4 Tehsils and the proposals for a fresh settlement are engaging the attention of His Highness' Government. During the year under report there was no notable change in revenue with the exception that a permanent remission of Rs 938/- was given on account of lands taken up for roads and dam embankments in various Tehsils and a temporary remission of Rs 1,190/- was given for lands washed away by river action.

11. Total realisation of land revenue including cesses during the year is compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

	1915-16	1916-17
Outstanding at the close of the year	5,42,362	11,26,897
Demand for the year	25,24,216	23,68,614
Total ...	30,66,578	34,95,511
Collected and realised	19,39,681	27,91,060
Balance outstanding at the close of the year	11,26, 897	7,04,451

12. The case work done by the Chief Revenue Officer and his Assistants during the year as compared with the figures of the previous year is detailed below:—

	1915-16		1916-17	
	Original cases.	Revenue appeals.	Original cases.	Revenue appeals.
Pending of last year	2,395	548	2,187	715
Instituted during the year	4,646	552	4,596	568
Total ...	7,041	1,100	6,783	1,283
Disposed of during the year	4,854	385	4,963	477
Pending at close of the year	2,187	715	1,820	806

13. The following figures show the number of cases disposed of by the twelve Tehsildars in the district as compared with the figures of the previous year.

	1915-16	1916-17
Pending of last year	358	395
Newly instituted	1,767	2,214
Total ...	2,125	2,609
Disposed of during the year	1,730	2,138
Pending at close of the year	395	471

14. The value of cases filed in Malsadar office and in the Courts of different Tehsildars is compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

	1915-16	1916-17
Malsadar office	Rs 1,26,631	1,39,474
Tehsildars' Courts	„ 33,737	50,246

15. The number of days the Chief Revenue Officer and his two Assistants as well as the Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars remained on tour in the district is compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

	1915-16	1916-17
Chief Revenue Officer	166	116
Senior Assistant	53	13
Junior Assistant	146	149
Tehsildars average	104	114
Naib Tehsildars average	106	89

16. Cases of land transfer by sale and mortgage with details as to area and value thereof that were instituted and disposed of by the Revenue authorities during the year under report are given below with corresponding figures for the preceding year:—

	1915-16			1916-17		
	No. of cases	Area in Bighas	Value Rs	No. of cases	Area in Bighas	Value Rs
Pending	39	51	863	13	116	2,059
Newly Instituted	700	2,909	86,304	946	3,383	87,412
Total	739	2,960	87,167	959	3,499	89,471
Disposed of	726	2,844	85,108	947	3,448	88,219
Balance	13	116	2,059	12	51	1,252

17. A sum of Rs 10,773 was given to Zemindars as Taccavi during the year against Rs 2,40,000 given last year for sinking wells and purchasing seeds, bullocks &c. With the help of these advances 4 old wells were repaired and 31 new wells were sunk against 291 and 150 respectively in the year preceding Rs 83,672 were realised from Zemindars against Rs. 1,48,665 in the previous year and Rs. 1,12,796 remained outstanding for Taccavi advances against Rs. 1,85,695 in last year.

18. The excise policy of the State conducted on the lines suggested by Mr. Cox Excise Commissioner Central India has been in force for some years past and has proved very useful to the excise administration.

19. The contract made with Sugar Works and Co., Cawnpur for supplying country liquor remained in force throughout the year and 11,647 gallons were imported and consumed during the year against 7,736 gallons in the previous year. The privileged Jagirdars of the State purchased 319 gallons against 511 gallons in the year preceding.

20. Of the 60 Liquor Shops only one remained workless during the year. The income from license fee and duty on gallonage amounted to Rs 47,645 against Rs 34,616 in the previous year and the increase is attributed to its being a favourable year. The license for selling English Liquor was sold this year for Rs 80/- showing an increase of Rs 20/- on the previous year's figures.

21. Of the 60 shops for selling opium and drugs only 48 remained open during the year and the contract for selling opium and drugs was sold for Rs 23,400 against Rs 23,000 in the previous year. The quantity of drugs imported during the year as compared with the figures of the previous year are shown below:-

	1915-16		1916-17	
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.
Opium.	30	23	40	14
Bhang.	77	9	127	30
Charas.	6	38	8	37
Poppy head.	81	14	95	5
Ganja.	0	10	0	39

22. Excise offences committed during the year are compared below with the figures of the previous year:-

Excise offences.

	1915-16	1916-17
Pending of last year.	12	2
Newly committed	49	34
Total	61	36
Settled during the year	59	31
Pending at close of the year	2	5

23. The term of contract for selling saltpetre which was formerly given for three years having expired, a fresh contract was given for Rs 935 showing an increase of Rs25/- over the previous contract.

24. During the year under report the total income from Nazool amounted to Rs 17,529 against Rs 44,717 in the previous year. The great decrease is due to last year's figures having included the sale proceeds of the Alwar house at Ajmer. The contract of Raj Dharam Shala was given out for Rs 740 for the year under report with an increase of Rs 90/- over the previous year's income.

25. 126 Documents involving property valued at Rs 29,154 were registered in Malsadar office during the year as compared with 173 documents valued at Rs 33,496 registered in the previous year. The Number of documents registered by Tehsildars was 399 valued at Rs 48,656 against 320 valued at Rs. 39,831 registered last year. The total income from registration fees amounted to Rs 395 against Rs 408 in the previous year.

26. The monopoly for the Cotton Press & the Ginning Factory which was reported last year to be under consideration could not be settled this year and the old proprietors continued to work the Machines, 4,399 bales of cotton were pressed during the year against 852 pressed last year and 49,383 Maunds of cotton was cleaned against 3,427 Maunds cleaned last year, a sum of Rs 1,375 was realised as royalty during the year as compared with Rs 266 realised in the year preceding.

27. During the year under report cattle fairs were held at Malakhera, Dehmi, Dhaulagarh, Behror & Jey Samand. An amount of Rs3,800 was realised as duty in these fairs against Rs640 realised last year.

28. Of the 9 boundary disputes with the adjoining neighbouring States that have been going on for some years, the Baloj Lapala dispute was amicably settled with the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon. The rest remained pending.

29. The three years contract of bones for Rs 3200/- having expired during the year under report a fresh contract was given out for a sum of Rs 670/- per annum for a term of three years.

30. The contract for collecting Ak cotton which was given out last year remained in force, and Rs 866 due for the current year, were duly realised.

ACCOUNTS OFFICE.

31. Rao Sahab Brij Lal Chowdhri continued to act as Accountant General through out the year. Considering the importance of personal inspection of accounts in different departments and Tehsils B. Devi Parshad, Assistant Accountant General was entirely relieved of

Treasury and other miscellaneous duties during the year and has now been solely deputed to do inspection work. Another Assistant was sanctioned during the year to help the Accountant General in Treasury and miscellaneous work and Babu Mahabir Parshad was appointed to the post on a salary of Rs. 100/- p.m. on 2nd October 1917.

32. The Assistant Accountant General besides inspecting the Toshekhanas

Inspections. Accounts each month and the accounts and Treasuries of Tehsils Alwar, Thana Ghazi, Bansur, Behror and Narainpur inspected the accounts of the departments noted below:-

1. His Highness' Government Offices
2. Serishta Malsadar
3. Alexandra Hospital
4. Serishta Faujdari
5. Serishta Police with Malkhana
6. Serishta Jail
7. Serishta Divani
8. Serishta Deodhi Khas
9. Serishta Toshekhanas
10. Seegha Rasoi
11. Seegha Garage
12. Serishta Daulat Khana
13. Electric Power House
14. Public Works Department
15. Serishta Fauj
16. Bakhtawar Paltan
17. Imperial Service Lancers
18. Imperial Service Infantry
19. Serishta Taleem
20. Honorary Magistrate's Office
21. Seegha Araish Khana
22. Seegha Rath Khana
23. Seegha Gau Shala
24. Seegha Gardens
25. Seegha Canals
26. Serishta Punnya
27. Serishta Shikar Khana
28. Seegha Shikar Khana
29. Feel khana
30. Serishta Janglat
31. Garrison Battery
32. Tope khana Jinsi
33. Seegha Library
34. Seegha Sileh Khana

Now that he is solely deputed to do inspection work it is expected he will be able to visit all the departments more often and the results should prove satisfactory.

33. The question of maintaining proper registers of stock kept in different departments of the State, and of their proper periodical check which has for some time past been engaging the attention of His Highness' Government was brought to a head during the year under report and a systematic scheme has been sanctioned to safeguard the interests of the State in this behalf.

34. With the object of affording amelioration to State employees, Jagirdars, Mafidars and Zemindars from the clutches of greedy money lenders a Bank was started during the year, under the name of "Jeyandra Bank" with a capital of Rs 2,00,000. This Bank gives loan to the State subjects at a very moderate rate of interest i. e. 6/- p. c. per annum. During the year under report Rs 1,35,291 were thus given out. This will bring an interest of Rs 2,980 at the close of the year and after deducting the cost of establishment maintained the net profit to the State will be Rs 1,967. From the above it will be observed that the Bank has not been started with any object of filling the State coffers but mainly to help the public who were being ruined all round at the high rate of interest charged by the ordinary Bunias. It being the first year of the Bank the Zamindars were not fully apprised of its advantages but it is expected that it will prove to be a real boon for them soon.

35. The State Treasury remained in charge of Rai Bahadur Seth Sumer Mal Hamir Singh Lodha bankers of Ajmer as before and Lala Ghewar Chand treasurer and Lala Dwarkadass cashier continued to work on their behalf during the year with satisfaction.

36. The income from one anna Revenue Receipt Stamps, Non Judicial Stamps and Court Fee Stamps during the year as compared with the figures of the previous year are shown below:-

	1915-16	1916-17
Receipt stamps	Rs. 6,465	7,196
Judicial stamps	82,578	1,23,318
Non Judicial Stamps	9,626	11,531
Total	98,669	1,42,045

Of the above figures of Receipts i. e. Rs 1,42,045 Rs 8,352 were paid towards the purchase of the stamps during the year thus leaving net income of Rs 1,33,693.

37. During the year under report it was ruled that no Stamp fee should be charged on:-

Exemption from Stamp.

- All applications for grant of arrears of pension of their deceased relative when claim is below Re. 1.
- Applications from widows for payment of arrear salary when amount is less than Re. 1.
- Applications from widows requiring payment of salary to heirs for sum below Re. 1.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

38. Pandit Ram Bhadra Ojha continued to hold the post of Inspector General of Education through out the year.

39. The number of Schools remained the same as last year viz 94
 Number of institutions. of which 4 are Anglo Vernacular 9 Upper Primary 72 Lower, Primary and 9 Girls Schools.

40. The number of pupils and their daily attendance are compared below with the figures of the previous year. :-
 Pupils & their attendance.

	Number of pupils.		Average daily attendance.	
	1915-16	1916-17.	1915-16	1916-17
High School.	407	438	353	396
Nobles' School.	138	147	108	110
Rajgarh School.	274	266	217	206
Tijara School	157	160	137	124
9 Upper Primary Schools.	770	740	592	541
72 Lower Primary Schools.	3,081	3,088	2,341	2,233
9 Girls' Schools.	295	311	228	295
Total for State Schools.	5,122	5,150	3,976	3,905

41. The teaching staff consisted of 177 teachers and 13 monitors maintained at a monthly cost of Rs. 2,380/-.

42. Result of the Matriculation Examination this year was very disappointing, only 3 candidates out of 24 that were sent up from the High School having come out successful. In the Special Middle Examination held under the auspices of the State 22 candidates were successful out of 36 sent up from the different institutions.

43. Two Students viz Kanwar Prakaram Singh ji of Khirsara and Thakur Amar Singh of Bijwar Chowhan were sent to the Mayo College during the year & the number of Alwar students studying at that institution at the close of the year was 16 against 14 in the previous year. Of the Alwar boys at Mayo College two are reading in the Post Diploma Class, 3 in Diploma Class and the rest in lower classes.

44. The results of the ex-students of the High School reading in the colleges outside were on the whole satisfactory. One student took the degree of M. A. and L. L. B. one passed the previous Examination in M. A. and L. L. B. two passed B. A., one B. Sc and 2 Intermediate Examinations.

45. The number of private institutions including Chat-Shals and Maktabs in the State was 60 during the year against 72 in the previous year and the number of students receiving Education there was 1,326 against 1,585 in the preceding year.

46. The amount spent on scholarships and stipends during the year was Rs 6,895 against Rs 6,456 in the preceding year.

Scholarships and stipends.

47. The Inspector of Schools inspected only 40 institutions during the year against 50 in the previous year while the Deputy Inspector visited 74 schools once & 14 schools twice. The Sub-Deputy Inspector visited 81 schools once, 53 twice and 15 thrice.

48. Students have evinced a great interest in games like Cricket, Football Drill and Gymnastics. The School Cricket team played four Cricket Matches during the year and won them all. 23 boys were sent to compete at the Rajputana School Tournament at Ajmer and won 10 prizes in different events. The Alwar Middle School Tournament was held in Alwar as usual and the prizes were mostly won by students from the Nobles' school.

49. The students Library and Debating Club in the High School showed satisfactory progress and a gathering of past and present students was held at the close of the school session at which besides games, sports, and musical entertainments, dramatic performances and interesting lectures were delivered.

50. A boarding house for Rajput students is maintained in the Nobles' school by the State at an annual cost of Rs 288. The number of boarders in it at the close of the year was 27. In the Rajgarh School a Boarding House & Orphanage are maintained by the Head Master by private subscriptions & boys are also given instructions in weaving, carpentry and other arts. Besides the above there are two other private hostels in Alwar viz the Bhargava and the Hindu boarding houses maintained by private subscriptions.



(Sd) *Durjan Singh, (Raja, Rao Bahadur)*

Finance Minister and Member of

His Highness' Council.

CHAPTER V.

JUDICIAL BRANCH.

1. Rai Bahadur Bhagat Narayan Das M. A. continued to act as Judicial Minister till 17th August, 1917 on which date he was transferred to the post of Private Secretary to His Highness the Sri Maharaj Deo and Rao Bahadur Babu Shyam Sundar Lal C. I. E. was appointed Judicial Minister.

2. This Branch continued to exercise administrative control over the Courts of Justice, Jail and Police and disposed of the following case work during the year:—

		1915-16	1916-17.
Pending of last year	...	277	296
Instituted during the year	...	774	791
	Total	1,051	1,087
Disposed of during the year	...	755	719
Pending at close of the year	...	296	368

SESSIONS COURT.

3. Munshi Mithan Lal who was holding the post of District and Sessions Judge was appointed Muntazim Jagir and handed over charge of the duties of District and Sessions Judge to Qazi Bashir Ahmed on 19th May, 1917.

4. The cases disposed of by the Sessions Judge during the year are compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

	1915-16			1916-17		
	Sessions cases.	Criminal appeals.	Civil appeals.	Sessions cases.	Criminal appeals.	Civil appeals.
Pending of last year	20	79	93	9	66	89
Newly Instituted	60	477	319	37	370	451
	Total	80	556	46	436	540
Disposed of	71	490	323	46	431	509
Pending	9	66	89	...	5	31

5. Suits of original jurisdiction the subject matter of which exceeded Rs 3,000 were disposed of as under:—

	1915-16	1916-17
Pending of last year	5	4
Newly Instituted	4	5
	Total	9
Disposed of during the year	5	6
Pending at close of the year	4	3

6. 3 Nazool cases were pending since last year and one was instituted during the year, of these 3 were disposed of and one remained pending at the close of the year.

7. The average number of the daily disposal of cases was the same as last year viz 4.

Average daily disposal of cases.

8. Total number of appeals preferred from the decisions of the Lower Courts were disposed of as under:—

Result of appeals instituted.

		1915-16	1916-17
Criminal.	Rejected	115	—
	Confirmed	260	358
	Further inquiry ordered	6	14
	Modified	45	35
	Reversed	55	24
Civil.	Confirmed	173	319
	Reversed	63	86
	Remanded for retrial	26	43
	Revised	34	26
	Compromised	29	38

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

9. Qazi Bashir Ahmed held charge of the office of District Magistrate till 19th May, 1917 on which date he was appointed Sessions Judge and Babu Mukta Parshad was appointed District Magistrate in his place. Sah Kanhaya Lal remained Honorary Magistrate throughout the year and the different Tehsildars continued to exercise the powers of a 2nd class Magistrate.

10. The number of criminal and miscellaneous cases disposed of by the different Criminal Courts during the year are given below with comparative figures of the preceding year.

	1915-16	1916-17
Pending of last year	1,303	989
Instituted during the year	5,176	5,012
Total	6,479	6,001
Disposed of during the year	5,490	5,192
Pending at close of the year	989	809

11. The Criminal appeals and revisions disposed of by the District Magistrate are compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

	1915-16	1916-17
Pending of last year	278	65
Newly Instituted	698	451
Total	976	516
Disposed of during the year	911	494
Pending at close of the year	65	22

12. Cases of serious offences committed during the year are enumerated

Serious offences. below:—

	1915-16	1916-17
Murder	10	6
Culpable Homicide	8	10
Attempt at murder	4	2
Grievous hurt	71	61
House breaking	611	393
Causing miscarriage	11	4
Unnatural offence	2	3
Forgery	0	3
Total ...	717	482

13. In all the Criminal cases tried by the different Courts 1,333 accused
Criminals convicted. were convicted during the year against 1,585 convicted in
the preceding year.

14. Forty eight criminals were arrested in Alwar and transferred to the

Extradition of criminals. following places:—

1.	Meerut Cant.	7
2.	Gurgaon	5
3.	Multan	5
4.	Kohat	1
5.	Nagpur	1
6.	Jubbulpur	1
7.	Kanti	1
8.	Lucknow	2
9.	Benares	1
10.	Delhi	2
11.	Pataudi	1
12.	Bharatpur	3
13.	Jaipur	2
14.	Nasirabad	1
15.	Mhow Cant.	2
16.	Karnal	1
17.	Deoli	1
18.	Aurangabad	4
19.	Firozpur	2
20.	Bundu Cantt.	1
21.	Rajkot	1
22.	Deesa	1
23.	Sialkot	1
24.	Ajmer	1
Total ...		48

CIVIL COURTS.

15. Babu Ram Charan Lal remained Civil Judge, Munshi Fateh Lal,
General. Assistant Civil Judge and Babu Bishambar Das, Additional
Civil Judge throughout the year and the Tehsildars con-

tinued to hear Civil cases up to the value of Rs 100/-.

16. The number of original cases disposed of by the different Civil Courts during the year are compared below with the figures of the previous year:-

	1915-16	1916-17
Pending of last year	2,233	1,994
Newly instituted	5,079	8,997
Total	7,312	10,991
Disposed of during the year	5,318	8,490
Pending at the close of the year	1,994	2,501

17. The number of cases relating to execution of decrees disposed of by the Civil Courts during the year under report are detailed below:-

	1915-16	1916-17
Pending of last year.	6,236	8,106
Instituted during the year.	8,414	11,807
Total.	14,650	19,913
Disposed of during the year.	6,544	10,111
Pending at the close of the year.	8,106	9,802

18. The number of Civil Appeals against the decisions of Tehsildars instituted and disposed of by the Civil Judge are enumerated below:-

	1915-16	1916-17
Pending of last year.	69	21
Newly instituted	167	156
Total	236	177
Disposed of during the year	215	163
Pending at the close of the year	21	14

19. 1,336 documents valued at Rs 1,87,792 were registered by the Civil Courts and Tehsils during the year against 735 documents valued at Rs 1,38,492 registered last year. Rs 1,137 were realised on account of Registration fees against Rs 870 realised in the year preceding.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

20. Pandit Kashi Parshad Dar remained Superintendent Jail throughout the year.

21. The average number of prisoners in Jail during the year as compared with figures of the previous year is detailed below:-

	1915-16	1916-17
Convicts	503	438
Undertrial	90	68
Civil	1	1
Lunatics	10	9
Lepers	2	2
	606	518

The highest number of prisoners in Jail this year was 584 on 1st November 1916 against 671 in the previous year and the number of prisoners in Jail at the close of the year was 482 against 612 in the previous year.

22. The average of under trial prisoners in Jail was 68 against 90 in the preceding year and the average period of detention in Jail was one month and 13 days against one month and 26 days in the previous year.

23. Out of 570 convicted prisoners who were admitted to Jail during the year:-
Terms of imprisonment.

401	were sentenced for one year and less
149	„ „ „ over one year to 5 years
15	„ „ „ over 5 years to 10 years
5	„ „ „ over 10 years.

There are 11 males and 2 females under sentence of death confined at present in Jail.

24. There were 8 Juvenile offenders at the close of the year against 7 in the previous year. All possible care was taken to guard them from the demoralising company of the adults.

25. As far as possible classification of prisoners into habitual and casual is being carried out for protective and disciplinary purpose. 48 habitual prisoners were admitted into Jail during the year under report and at the close of the year there were 125 habitual offenders confined in Jail.

26. The Jail discipline was on the whole satisfactory. 551 punishments were awarded by the Superintendent Jail against 865 in the previous year. There were no escapes or attempt for so doing.

27. The average number of sick in hospital was 12 against 9 in last year and there were 9 deaths against 8 in the year preceding. The rate of mortality per mille of population was 17.37 against 11.90 last year.

28. The expense on diet and clothing of prisoners was as follows:-

Diet and clothing

	1915-16.	1916-17
Amount spent on diet	22,288/-	18,101/-
Amount spent on clothing.	2,080/-	1,835/-
Average per prisoner for diet.	3/2/-	2/14/-
Average per prisoner for clothing.	3/7/-	3/8/-

29. The work of the Jail guard was satisfactory. 108 punishments were awarded by Superintendent Jail during the year against the same number in the previous year.

30. The number of convict officers in Jail and the number of prisoners released during the year is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:-

	1915-16	1916-17
Convict officers in Jail at the close of the year	65	63
Prisoners released under remission system.	164	83
Prisoners released on ceremonial occasions	52	104

31. The following industries were carried on in the Alwar Jail during the year:-

Jail industries.

1. Carpet and Dari making.
2. Weaving cloth, newar and tape
3. Making chicks and munj mats.
4. Caning chairs
5. Aerated waters.
6. Bakery
7. Printing press

Earnings from remunerative labour amounted to Rs 14,419 against 12,247 in last year; giving an average earning of those employed on manufactures at the rate of Rs 72/- per prisoner against Rs 61/- in 1916. The average earning per prisoner in the manufactories in Punjab Jails is reported to be Rs 46/- in the year 1916. It is reported that manufactured articles worth Rs 9,000 were in stock at the close of the year but they could not be sold due to the war.

32. The garden at the Jail was maintained and kept in a flourishing condition during the year all the Jail requirements of providing vegetables to prisoners at the rate of 3 chatanks per head per day were met from the produce of the Jail garden.

33. The reading of Ramayana by a Pandit to prisoners for about two hours every evening was continued as before while a Maulvi was appointed this year to read and explain the Qoran to Mohamedan prisoners. This should have good effect on the morals and conduct of the prisoners.

34. As detailed in the Financial statement attached to the appendices at the end the total Jail expenditure during the year was Rs 40,045 against Rs 43,325 in the previous year. The net expenses per head thus were Rs 3/9/- in the present year against Rs 4/5/- in the year preceding. The net expense per head in the Punjab in 1916 is reported to be Rs 5/9/-

—(○)—

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

35. Munshi Ali Mohamed held the post of Superintendent Police till 9th January, 1917 on which date his services were reverted to the Indian Government and Thakur Sultan Singh was posted to act as Superintendent Police till such time as a suitable candidate was selected to fill the post.

36. The sanctioned strength of the Police Force remained the same as last year viz 831 detailed as under:-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <p>Police Force:</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Superintendent 1. Assistant Superintendent. 3. Inspectors. 22. Deputy Inspectors. 138. Sergeants. 666. Constables. |
|-----------------------------|--|

Total 831

The above includes the criminal Intelligence Department which consists of one Deputy Inspector and 5 Sergeants. At the close of the year there were

38 constables short of the fixed strength.

37. The number of Thanas or Police Stations remained the same as last year viz 19 situated 12 at the Head quarters of each Thanas. Tehsil and the remaining 7 at the following places:-

1. Alwar city
2. Mandhan
3. Malakhera
4. Tehla
5. Narainpur
6. Partabgarh
7. Tapukra

38. The following is a brief review of the work done by the Police during the year as compared with what they did in the year preceding:-

	1915-16	1916-17
Cases pending of last year	530	226
Number of cognizable offences reported during the year	2269	1795
Total	2,799	2,021
Cases cancelled as false	354	310
„ that ended in conviction	618	453
„ that ended in acquittal	338	247
„ that remained untraced	976	738
„ that remained pending in Magistrate's Court	287	214
„ that remained under Police investigations	226	349
Percentage of cases convicted and sent up for trial	65	65

39. The number of persons sent up for trial by the Police with its results is compared below with the figures of the previous year.

	1915-16	1916-17
Persons awaiting trial in the beginning of the year.	720	548
Persons sent up for trial during the year.	1,618	1283
Total	2,338	1,831
Persons convicted.	977	749
Persons acquitted.	791	534
Persons remained under trial.	548	521
Percentage of persons convicted to sent up for trial.	42	58

40. The serious offences committed during the year as compared with the figures of the previous year are detailed below:-

	1915-16	1916-17
Murder.	9	7
Robbery	12	1
Passing counterfeit coin.	6	---

41. The amount of property stolen and recovered is compared below with previous year's figures:-

Amount of property stolen.

	1915-16	1916-17
Value of property stolen.	Rs 86,433	Rs 93,761
Value of property recovered.	„ 21,463	„ 28,961
Percentage of property recovered to stolen.	„ 25	„ 31

42. The following figures give an account of the members of the so called criminal tribes residing in Alwar:-

		1915-16	1916-17
Number residing in the beginning of the year.	} Minas...	1,889	1,918
	} Baoris	379	386
Brought under the Tribes Act during the year.	} Minas	100	15
	} Baoris	27	19
Returned from absence	} Minas	29	17
	} Baoris	5	8
Died during the year	} Minas	47	115
	} Baoris	8	30
Exempted due to old age	} Minas	7	13
	} Baoris	3	3
Absconded during the year	} Minas	46	30
	} Baoris	14	8
Present in the State at the close of the year.	} Minas	1,918	1,800
	} Baoris	386	375

43. 77 Members of criminal tribes absented themselves from their residence out of whom 32 were convicted, 5 acquitted, 12 remained under trial, 11 under Police investigation and 17 remained at large at the close of the year.

44. Search slips of 23 persons were sent for identity with the result that 8 persons were traced to have previous convictions. Fingure impressions Fingure impression slips of 246 persons were sent to Rajputana Bureau office Mount Abu as detailed below:-

127 Minas
19 Baoris
7 Kanjars
93 Other castes

The result was that 56 persons were reconvicted in the year.

45. Police discipline was on the whole satisfactory.

Police Discipline.

	1915-16	1916-17
Number of officers and men punished departmentally.	451	610
Number of men punished by Judicial Courts.	8	4
Total	459	614
Rewarded with promotion.	33	43
Rewarded with cash.	20	25

(Sd) Syamsundar Lal, (Rao Bahadur, C.I.E)
Judicial Minister and Member of
His Highness' Council.

CHAPTER VI.

HOME BRANCH.

1. Mashir-Ud-Dowla Munshi Ranjit Singh remained Home Minister throughout the year and the following Departments were under his control at the close of the year:-

Personnel.

1. Deodhi Khas.
2. Dowlat Khana.
3. Toshe Khana.
4. Medical.
5. Public Works Department.
6. Punnya.
7. Municipalities.
8. Ithihas Karyalyai.

The Department of Education that was under the charge of this branch was during the year under report placed under the control of the Finance Minister and the State Public Works Department was transferred from the Finance Branch and placed under the control of the Home Branch.

2. The following case work was disposed of by the Home Minister during the year:-

	1915-16	1916-17
Pending of last year	6	...
Instituted during the year	29	40
Total	35	40
Disposed of during the year	35	40
Pending at close of the year	Nil	Nil

SERISHTA DEODHI KHAS.

3. Lieutenant Colonel Rao Raja Amar Singh continued to hold charge of the post of Military Secretary throughout the year except for two months when he was on leave and Kanwar Ram Nath Singh acted for him as Military Secretary. Captain Cursetji who was acting as Assistant Military Secretary was transferred to act as Controller of Palaces in August 1917 and Captain Girdhari Lal A. D. C. was ordered to act in his stead. Lala Gopi Nath continued to act as Darogha Deodhi and Junior Assistant to the Military Secretary throughout the year.

4. This Serishta continued to exercise control over the following Sighas

Constitution.

as before:-

1. Deodhi Khas
2. Deodhi Zenana
3. Rasora Khas
4. Garage
5. Vikalats

5. The following changes took place in His Highness' personal staff during the year:-

His Highness' personal staff.

- (1) Captain Cursetji A. D. C. was ordered to act as Controller of Palaces.
- (2) Captain Girdhari Lal was appointed A. D. C. and was subsequently ordered to act as Assistant Military Secretary.
- (3) Kanwar Ram Nath Singh A. D. C. was ordered to act as Superintendent Garage in place of Mr. Stewart who was discharged.

6. Captain Bhoor Singh A. D. C. remained in charge of this Seegha Zoonani Doodhi throughout the year. The number of manases and servants maintained during the year was 333 against 346 in the previous year and their annual salaries amounted to Rs. 1,098/- against Rs. 1,007/- in the last year.

7. Dhabai Ram Partap acted as Munsarim Rasora Khas upto July 1917 when he was transferred back to the post of Munsarim Rath Khana and the work of Rasora Khas was placed under the charge of Thakur Sultan Singh Sheklawat. The arrangement and budget for English, Kitchen, and Guest Departments were formerly separate and under the charge of Captain Cursetji; during the year under report they were all amalgamated in one and placed under the charge of Munsarim Rasora Khas.

8. Mr. Donald Stewart, Superintendent of Garage returned to Europe during the year and Kanwar Ram Nath Singh A. D. C. was placed in charge of the Garage Department. At the close of the year there were 25 Motor Cars including Lorries in the Garage besides two Motor Launches.

9. Lala Suraj Bux retired Tehsildar was appointed during the year as Alwar Vakil at Mt. Abu in place of Pandit Parshotam Lal who died last year. Lala Sampat Ram continued to act as Alwar Vakil at the Panchayat Court at Jaipur and Lala Bishambar Dayal as Alwar Vakil at Bawal in the Nabha territory.

10. The State Cricket team did not play many matches during the year. The only match they played during the year was against the Jhalawar team played during the Jey Samand week and it was won by the visitors.

SERISHTA DAULAT KHANA:

11. Hakim Sayed Mohamed remained in charge of this Serishta till 14th August, 1917 on which date he handed over charge of these extra duties to Captain Cursetji A. D. C. who was appointed Controller of Palaces.

12. This Serishta exercised control over the following, Seeghas :—
Constitution.

1. Arāish Khana;
2. Baghat.
3. Silisedh Canal.
4. Electric Power House.
5. Library.
6. Armoury.
7. Palki Khana.

The Armoury Department was temporarily placed under Army Branch last year but was again transferred to the control of Serishta Daulat Khana during the year.

13. Qazi Abdul Rahim remained Munsarim Arāish Khana throughout the year. The receipts on account of Dak Bani^{Arāish Khana} below were Rs. 200/- and by sale of old and condemned articles Rs. 1,700/- against Rs. 350/- and 1,800/- respectively realised last year. In addition to his ordinary duties the special works of painting the Palki House in oil paints and of furnishing the Vijay Māndir were executed by the Zeegha during the year.

14. Munshi Ram Chandar remained Munsarim Baghat throughout the year. The yield of fruit was plentiful this year. The income of the Baghat Department rose to Rs. 26,000/- from Rs. 12,500/- in the previous year.

The previous year was an year of scarcity and comparison with that year's figures would be misleading but the income realised in Baghat this year was the highest on record.

15. In the beginning of the year there was 36' of water in the Silisedh lake from which the gardens and the cultivators derived good benefit. The rains were again plentiful this year and the lake was overflowing but due to excessive rains of September the waste weir of the lake gave way with the result that there is only 25' of water left in the lake for the next year's requirements. The income from the Canal this year was Rs. 11,299/- against Rs. 7,000/- in the year preceding.

16. Bannerji remained in charge of the Electric Power House and the hot and cold water arrangements throughout the year. The department is very badly managed and through sheer carelessness of the Officer in charge the following mishaps occurred :—

- [1] The motor for pumping water up the Palace was burnt.
- [2] The water jackets of both the electric oil Engines in the Power House were cracked.

Bannerji has been suspended and efforts are being made to secure the services of a good Electrician to run the Power House.

17. Joshi Ram Chandar remained in charge of the State Library. The book-binding department of the Alwar Library is noted and Qari Abdul Salam was asked by the Government of India to prepare bindings for three volumes of the account of the last Durbār at Delhi for presentation to His Majesty the King Emperor. The work has nearly been finished and has been well executed.

18. Thakur Bijey Singh remained in charge of Armoury throughout the year. The work of renumbering Arms and entering them all in proper registers is going on and has made fair progress. It is likely to be finished next year.

19. This Seegha remained under the supervision of Munsarim Araish Khana as before. The establishment was overhauled and the strength fixed at 33 Kahars and 3 Jamadars at a monthly cost of Rs. 222/—.

TOSHE KHANA DEPARTMENT.

20. Hakim Syed Mohamed remained Muntazim Toshe Khana throughout the year.

21. The sale of condemned articles realised Rs. 5,000/- this year. The sale of old Toshekhana articles from the date it commenced has so far fetched Rs. 49,858/—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

22. Dr. Partap Narain Shivapuri continued to act for the State Surgeon till July 1917 when Dr. C. D. Pande L. R. C. P., M. R. C. S., L. M. was appointed State Surgeon.

23. The number of Medical institutions remained the same as last year viz Alexandra hospital, Lady Dufferin hospital and Jail hospital in the capital and seven Dispensaries in the district at the following places:-

1. Rajgarh.
2. Ramgarh.
3. Thana Ghazi.
4. Behror.
5. Lachmangarh.
6. Tijara.
7. Bansur.

24. The total number of births and deaths in the State are compared below with the figures of the previous year:-

	1915-16	1916-17
Total number of births	11, 854	10, 848
Ratio per mille of population	15	14
Total number of deaths	6,612	10,548
Ratio per mille of population	8	13

25. Dr. Partap Narain Shivapuri remained in charge of the Alexandra hospital and was assisted by Sub Assistant Surgeons Dina Nath and Khan Chand. The Jail hospital together with the Leper and Lunatic asylums remained in charge of Sub Assistant Surgeon Sheo Parshad. Miss B. K. Chowdhri held temporary charge of Lady Dufferin hospital till 20th November, 1916 when on expiry of her term of service Senior Hospital Assistant Bala Bai took charge and held it for the

remaining period of the year. Two qualified Dais were appointed on the staff of Lady Dufferin hospital but they had to be dismissed and two suitable women have been appointed to replace them. Four Cheli girls have since been sent for training in the Dai class at Ajmer. There was no change in establishment in the District Dispensaries.

26. The number of in-door and out-door patients treated during the year is compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

Number of patients.	Out Patients.		In patients.		Daily average.	
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Alexandra hospital.	19,057	23,477	1,261	1,234	236	242
Lady Dufferin hospital	18,324	18,832	281	329	146	163
Other Dispensaries	72,988	80,055	794	795	447	481
Jail hospital	4,870	6,319	240	350	21	32

27. The number of major and minor operations performed during the year are detailed below as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Operations performed.	Major operations.		Minor operations.	
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Alexandra Hospital	613	505	1,580	1,071
Lady Dufferin Hospital	18	96	1,134	1,161
Other Dispensaries.	587	923	4,862	4,382

28. Two plague cases were imported in Harsana village Tehsil Lachmangarh from Jubbulpur and died on 8th and 11th February. Indigenous cases however started in March.

Immediate steps were adopted for segregation of patients and dessication of the village but the disease lasted till May by when 146 cases and 102 deaths were registered. By the middle of August plague broke out indigenously in Lachmangarh town. The State Surgeon and the Chief Revenue Officer proceeded to the place. The town was evacuated and different camps for patients, contacts, and healthy people were arranged for. The excessive rain however interfered and complete evacuation was not possible for sometime. In the meantime infection was carried to several places and the number of cases and deaths that occurred in different villages are detailed below:—

Name of Village.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Harsana.	146	102
Lachmangarh.	96	71
Gandoora.	70	35
Sonrai.	36	25
Junakhera.	30	25
Kathumar.	3	2
Kherli Gunj.	2	...
Total.	383	260

To guard the Capital from this epidemic train inspections were ordered and posts established on different roads leading to the city. A quarantine Camp

has been established near Railway Station for plague patients that happen to come to Alwar.

As rats are considered to be the chief medium for spreading infection steps are taken to destroy rats from the City and to induce people to catch rats the Municipality offered one anna per rat with very satisfactory results.

Extra conservancy staff has also been sanctioned for the general cleanliness of the city and fortunately the city is so far free from plague.

29. 5 Cases of dog bite were sent during the year to Kasauli institute for treatment of rabies at State expense against 4 cases sent last year.

30. The usual staff of one Darogha Tika and 14 vaccinators was maintained throughout the year. During the working season 22,643 vaccinations were performed as compared with 24,769 in the previous year.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

31. Mr. A.E. Lewis held charge of the Public Works Department as State Engineer till 26th January 1917 on which date he reverted to Government and Nand Lal Mehta B. Sc. was appointed State Engineer. He held charge of the State P. W. D. for the remaining portion of the year. Pundit Naubat Rai worked as Assistant Engineer throughout the year and during the last quarter another Assistant Engineer Popatbhai was engaged to help the State Engineer in organising new irrigation projects.

32. The important original building works constructed during the year are:-

(1) The Intarana Palace on which Rs. 2,58,840/- were expended during the year, against Rs. 1,77,024/- spent last year. Some further additions and alterations in the Drawing room, Billiard room and Dining room have been ordered; but the whole Palace is likely to be ready during the course of the next year.

(2) Seriska House:-

Rs. 46,542/- were spent on it during the year under report through P. W.D. all the works were nearly completed and a pucca road to Bhartri Hari was constructed during the year.

(3) Vijey Mandir:-

The main building and the platform at Vijey Mandir were completed during the year. The total expenditure on it during the year amounted to Rs. 27,827/. The work of the construction of out houses and Garage at Vijey Mandir is in progress.

33. The important original communication works executed by the P.W.D. during the year were:-

(1) Alwar Fort Road:- An expenditure of Rs 1,24,502/- was incurred on this work during the year against Rs 19, 197/- spent last year. The road is 226 chains in length and was motorable on 31. 10. 1917, but much of consolidation work, construction of parapet wall and widening it by one foot more in its entire length still remains to be done. It will take another 3 months or so to finish the work.

(2) Deoti Road:- A new road from 10th mile of Tehla Rajgarh road to Deoti tank has been constructed. The total expenditure during the year was Rs 17,875/- against a sanctioned estimate of Rs 28,614/-

(3) Eight bridges were constructed on Seriska Tehla road to replace the old Irish bridges and the work of constructing parapets is in progress.

(4) The approach road to Vijay Mandir was completed during the year.

34. The important irrigation works of the State in hand deserve special

Irrigation Work
original.

mention as owing to unusual and incessant rainfall during the year much damage was done which is detailed

below:-

(1) Ruparel Scheme:- Rs 96,389/- were spent on these works during the year under report and the total expenditure on this scheme upto date amounted to Rs 9,36,227/- This scheme however had a set back during the year as the great Jey Samand dam after reaching high flood level of 207 on 20th September breached on the morning of 21st September. The plans and estimates for reconstructing the breached portion and generally strengthening the remaining portion of the dam so as to avoid such a catastrophe in future are under consideration of His Highness' Government.

(2) Mansarowar tank.- This bund was completed during the year under report, the outer slope was cut up from 1 in 3 to 1 in 2 upto R. L. 100. A motorable road along the bund on the down stream side was constructed during the year. Rs 21,943/- were spent on this work during the year. The total expenditure upto date comes to Rs 42,928/-

(3) The Silisedh Lake.- As reported before the Silisedh lake breached on the waste weir side with the result that the bund lost about 12 feet of water. It will cost the State about Rs 70,000/- to reconstruct the weir and the work will be taken in hand in the coming year.

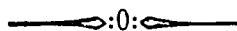
(4) The heavy rains did considerable damage to minor Bunds in the district and the following Bunds breached during the year. A big sum of money will be needed to repair them again:-

1. Reni old
2. Reni new
3. Dherora
4. Jhiri.
5. Bansri.
6. Incha-ka
7. Jey Samand.
8. Bhageri. Kalan.
9. Alamdika.
10. Jatka.
11. Machroli.
12. Harsora.
13. Ataria.
14. Bhindusi.
15. Nogawan Khas.
16. Tijara.
17. Nimli.

18. Pitampura.
19. Sheshamwala.
20. Kaisar Kund.
21. Ramsagar.
22. Karwara.

35. The total area irrigated during the year was 12,995 Bighas 9,712 in Rabi and 3,283 in Kharif and the revenue assessed thereon was Rs 27,386/-. The gross income from all sources amounted to Rs 37,181/- against Rs 26,356/ in the previous year. Remission amounting to Rs 11,149/- had to be given for land which remained under water and could not be cultivated and for land permanently made over to P. W. D. within the contour of Jey Samand bund. Net income after deducting remissions was thus Rs 26,032/ against Rs 18,552/- in the previous year. This department needs overhauling and it is under contemplation to engage a special irrigation Engineer to thoroughly overhaul the irrigation system.

36. The State Workshops remained under the charge of U. P. Uplap but its condition remained much the same as reported last year. This department needs complete overhauling.



SERISHTA PUNNYA.

37. Babu Shimbhu Parshad Sinha remained Muntazim Punnya throughout the year.

General.

38. The number of mutation cases disposed of by the Muntazim Punnya during the year are compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

	1915-16.	1916-17.
Pending of last year.	23	39
Newly instituted.	47	41
Total.	70	80
Disposed of during the year.	31	30
Pending at close of the year.	39	50

39. The Dharma Arth fund is flourishing. At the close of the year a sum of Rs. 4,068/- stood to its credit against Rs. 1,200/- in the year preceding.

Dharmarth fund.

40. The number of temples inspected by the Muntazim Punnya and the Girdawar during the year are compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

	1915-16	1916-17.
Number inspected by Muntazim	69	86
Number inspected by Girdawar	225	228

41. 25 men getting Rs. 6,071/- per annum were on the reserve list in the beginning of the year and 13 new men getting Rs. 1,872/- per annum were added to the Reserve list during the year.

Reserve list



MUNICIPALITIES.

(0)

42. Mr. Tom Morton, Bar-at-Law held charge of the office of President Municipalities throughout the year.

General.

43. The number of Municipalities remained the same as last year viz:-

Municipalities.

1. Alwar city
2. Rajgarh
3. Tijara
4. Govindgarh
5. Ramgarh
6. Behror
7. Shahabad
8. Bahadarpur

44. Case work disposed of by the Municipal President is detailed below:-

Case work.

	<u>1915-16</u>	<u>1916-17</u>
Pending of last year	4	4
Newly instituted	<u>20</u>	<u>19</u>
Total	24	23
Disposed of during the year	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
Pending at close of year	4	3

45. The sanitation of the city is on the whole satisfactory. A staff of four Inspectors and about 200 Bhistis and Sweepers is permanently employed for sanitary work. On account of incessant rains temporary extra establishment was engaged to clean the choked up drains.

Sanitation.

46. A staff of one Girdawar and 34 lamp lighters was maintained. Increase in the number of lamp lighters is under consideration.

Lighting.

47. The income from Octroi which is the chief source of income is compared below for all the Municipalities with the figures of the previous year:-

Octroi

	<u>1915-16</u>	<u>1916-17</u>
1. Alwar city	Rs 65,296	Rs 93,545
2. Rajgarh	" 14,225	" 14,844
3. Tijara	" 5,175	" 5,675
4. Govindgarh	" 3,500	" 3,500
5. Ramgarh	" 1,871	" 3,201
6. Behror	" 2,625	" 2,844
7. Shahabad	" 742	" 694
8. Bahadarpur	" 1,800	" 1,800

48. The incidence of taxation per head of the population works out to Rs 2-13-10 against Rs. 1-9-7 in the previous year.

Taxation.

49. Altogether 590 notices were issued during the year under Municipal

Notices and prosecutions. Act out of which 410 were complied with. Only 180 cases were prosecuted out of which 131 resulted in conviction.

50. The following legislations were passed during the year:-

Legislation.

(a) Bye Laws for the Registration of Dogs came into force on 15th August 1917.

(b) Juvenile smoking regulations were passed on 1st September 1917 and the pernicious habit which children formed during their infancy has been effectively controlled.

51. Three hand pumps and one steam fire Engine with a staff of one Mistri, 8 Beldars and 2 Bhistis is maintained for fire extinguishing purposes. There were no fires worth mention during the year.

52. Alwar like all ancient towns was not planned with a view to its future growth. Roads, by lanes and houses grew up in a most haphazard manner without any regard to drainage, ventilation or convenience to wheeled traffic. The question of town planning and generally improving the city has now been taken in hand. Roads have been surveyed and their levels taken and a well planned city on modern lines will arise in a few year's time as funds permit.

53. The total income of Municipalities during the year was Rs 1,71,214/- against Rs 1,30,785/- in the previous year while the total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs 1,02,666/- against Rs 95,084/- in the preceding year. At the close of the year there was a total cash balance of Rs 4,17,202/- to the credit of the Municipal funds invested as follows:-

G. P. Notes.....	Rs 1,93,100/-
War Bonds.....	Rs 1,00,000/-
Cash including loans and advances	Rs 1,24,102/-
Total.....	Rs 4,17,202/-

— (0) —

ITHIHAS KARYALAYA
(HISTORY DEPARTMENT.)

— (0) —

54. This department as mentioned in last year's report was created to compile two important works viz (1) a History of the present reigning family of the State bringing within its fold all the important historical events dating back from the farthest period that can be traced and (2) a Gazetteer of Alwar showing all the important possessions of the State whether they be Archeological, Philological, Architectural, Geographical, Traditional or of other special interest.

55. Muushji Jagmohan Lal remained in charge of the department and at the close of the year 31 Karamcharis were working in this department on a monthly salary of Rs 574/-

Establishment

56. The work of preparing contemporary statements and chronological tables of events progressed well. A long list of references pertaining to numerous names of the Puranic period is being prepared in order that the several biographical accounts may not be defective. This was an excellent thought and the list, which is nearing completion, when ready will be very useful. A number of men were sent out in Tehsils and to different places in India to make enquiries on the spot and several learned people were called for consultation purposes. A good deal of material has been collected after much sifting and the work is on the whole making very fair progress.

57. The expenditure of the department during the year amounted to Rs 9,441/- while the total amount spent upto date amounts to Rs 12,631/-.

—(0)—

Sd/ Ranjit Singh

Mashir-ud-Doula

Home Minister and

Member of His Highness'

Council.

CHAPTER VII.

ARMY BRANCH.

1. Lt. Col. Dhabai Ganeshi Lal remained Army Minister throughout the year and exercised control over the following Departments of the State :—

Personnel.

1. Army.
2. Forest.
3. Karkhanejat.
4. Shikarkhana.
5. Jagir.

2. The following case work was disposed of by the Army Minister during the year :—

	1915-16.	1916-17.
Pending of last year.	45	56
Newly instituted.	84	145
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.	129	201
Disposed of during the year.	73	116
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Pending at close of the year.	56	85

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

3. Sardar Bahadur Col. Bhoor Singh remained Senapati throughout the year.

General.

4. Col. Sardool Singh remained Commandant of the I. S. Lancers and Sardar Bahadur Col. Daood Khan remained in Command of the I. S. Infantry Regiment throughout the year.

Imperial service
Troops.

5. Owing to the exigencies of the Imperial War the rates of pay and those of wound, injury and family pensions have been considerably enhanced and to encourage recruiting a bonus of Rs. 30/- per recruit was sanctioned and deductions for half mounting allowance from man's pay were foregone and free issue of kit was ordered. Col. Natha Singh and four retired Officers of the I. S. Troops were specially deputed to enlist recruits and they were able to bring 602 men of whom 437 were passed as fit. The details are given below :—

	1915-16.	1916-17.
Number of recruits enlisted in Cavalry.	91	50
Do. Do. in Infantry.	121	486
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.	212	536
Number of men discharged from Cavalry.	77	53
Do. Do. from Infantry.	77	159
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.	154	212

6. The strength of the Imperial Service Regiments at the close of the Strength of the I. S. year is detailed below :—
Units.

	I. S. Lancers.	I. S. Infantry.
Officers.	79	129
Men.	512	1,336
Followers.	285	88
Medical staff.	13	10
Total.	889	1,563

7. The Imperial Service Infantry Regiment and the two Squadrons of the Field Service. Cavalry Regiment that were sent for Active service to Egypt and the Frontier respectively remained out on duty as before. The following drafts were sent to re-inforce the Infantry Regiment on Field Service :—

101 Rank and File on	15-12.-16
40 Do.	16- 2-17
100 Do. & 12 followers on	5- 9-17

108 men from the Infantry were invalided and returned to India. His Highness the Raj Rajendra has been pleased to order that a reserve of 612 men be maintained in the Infantry Regiment in addition to the Normal strength and it will thus be possible to maintain the Regiment on Field at its proper strength.

8. Owing to war no inspections were held during the year, only the Inspections. Civil Chief Master Armourer inspected the Arms on 17th, February 1917.

9. Lance Duffedar Ram Nath Singh and Sowar Sayed Husen of the Training class. I. S. Cavalry were sent to Lahore for veterinary training and Lance Duffedar Afzal Beg and Chhotoo Singh

of the Cavalry Regiment were sent to Ambala for physical training. Sepoy Dalip Singh of the Infantry Regiment who was sent to Ambala to attend the physical training class came out successful and obtained his certificate.

10. At the close of the year the number of non-residents of the State Non-residents of Alwar. serving in I. S. Regiments stood as follows :—

	1915-15	1916-17
I. S. Lancers	4	5
I. S. Infantry	7	5

11. The following animals were maintained in the two I. S. Regiments at the close of the year:—
Animals.

	Horses.	Camels.	Mules.	Bullocks.
I. S. Cavalry	431	10	246	25
I. S. Infantry	6	0	200	4

96 horses and 10 Mules from the I. S. Cavalry and 30 Mules from the I. S. Infantry were given to the Government of India for war purposes.

12. The interior economy of the State was satisfactory and discipline was properly maintained.
Interior Economy.

13- The following Local Forces were maintained as usual at the close of

Local Forces. the year and the officers mentioned against each remained in charge of the different units throughout the year:-

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Khas Chowki. | 1. Thakur Nahar Singh. |
| 2. Bakhtawar Paltan. | 2. Col John Plough. |
| 3. Horse Artillery. | 3. Captain Bhim Singh. |
| 4. Garrison Battery. | 4. Capt. George Plough. |
| 5. Second Lancers. | 5. Risaldar Ala Uddin. |

In addition to the above the 12 Local Risalas and the 25 Forts were maintained and remained in charge of their respective Risaldars and Qilledars.

14. The combined strength of the Local Forces during the year is compared below with the figures of the previous year:-

Strength of Local Forces.	1915-16	1916-17
Men.	1,686	1,608
Guns.	272	272
Horses.	239	244
Other animals.	17	35

15. This Seegha remained attached to Army Department and Major Daood Khan remained in charge. The Seegha continued to supply grain and other provisions to State Departments with advantage.

— (0) —

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

16. Babu Priya Nath Sirkar worked as Forest Officer till 20th February on which date he was reverted to Government service and Babu Lakshmi Sahai was appointed Forest Officer in his place.

17. The total area under Forest in the beginning of the year was 409 square miles and 473 acres. During the year 36 square miles and 45 acres of cultivated and culturable land of the Seriska Valley and 6 square miles and 118 acres in Pargana Thanaghazi were added to Forest. The total area under Forest at the close of the year was 442 square miles and 153 acres.

18. No demarcation was done during the year as it has been decided to postpone it till the next Revenue settlement.

19. Four cases of fire in the forest were reported during the year, but they were insignificant and no damage of any consequence was done.

20. Forest offences reported during the year numbered 567 against 1,201 and the amount of fine imposed was Rs 5,579/- against Rs 21,472/- in the previous year. 20 cases were sent up to the Courts of which 2 ended in conviction, 1 was dismissed for want of evidence and the rest remained pending.

21. The natural reproduction was satisfactory due to heavy rains. The Seriska valley plantation work which is proposed to be done on a large scale has begun. Three nurseries have been started in three different places for equal distribution of plants over the area and they at present contain about 40,000 plants of Shisham, Tut, Mahwa and Tendu, some debbling of Kikar seed was tried but it failed to germinate satisfactorily. The small Bijoy Sagar hill has been planted up with 2,506

plants which are doing well. The Bhugore and Mach nurseries were abandoned as their maintenance was too expensive as compared to their usefulness.

22. The Following Forest produce was collected during the year and supplied to State departments and sold to public:-

	1915-16	1916-17
Firewood.	42,385 Mds.	41,846 Mds.
Charcoal.	4,901 „	5,717 „
Grass.	87,537 „	1,18,584 „

23. All the State Forests except reserved area of the Seriska Valley were open to grazing for most part of the year.

	1915-16	1916-17
Number of cattle that grazed.....	16,309	17,796
Income realised from grazing ..	Rs 28,928	Rs 25,500

24. The total out put from the stone quarries during the year was 25,750 tons against 25,720 tons in the previous year. Income under this head during the year amounted to Rs 26,279 against Rs 23,365 in the year preceding.

25. The conduct of the Forest subordinates during the year was not very satisfactory and the punishments inflicted upon them are detailed below:-

31 men dismissed against 22 in last year.	
16 „ suspended against 16	Do.
10 „ reduced „ 10	Do.
72 „ fined „ 106	Do.
18 „ resigned „ 5	Do.

Four serious cases of defalcation of State money and bribery were detected, three of which were criminally prosecuted and one man was dismissed and security money was confiscated.

SERISHTA KARKHANEJAT,

26. Thakur Bhwani Singh remained Muntazim Karkhanejat throughout the year and the following Seeghas remained under his control at the close of the year:-

1. Tavelejat.
2. Baggikhana.
3. Rathkhana.
4. Gaoshala.

Silehkhana which was temporarily placed under this Serishta last year was retransferred to Home Branch and placed under the Controller of Palaces as before, while the Stud was abolished during the year.

27. Nazir Mohomed remained in charged of this Seegha throughout the year. The number of animals maintained in the stables during the year is detailed below:-

	1915-16	1916-17
Number in stables in the beginning of the year	118	114
New purchases made	2	28
Disposed of during the year by auction and otherwise	6	30
Total at the close of the year	114	112

28. This department was abolished in July 1917. At the time of abolition there were 110 animals in the Stud, of which 7 were transferred to stables, 23 to Baggikhana, 10 to Cavalry Regiment, 17 to 2nd Lancers, 11 to Transport, 6 to Horse Artillery and the rest were auctioned for a sum of Rs. 3,865/-.

29. Captain Nizam Uddin remained in charge of Baggikhana throughout the year. The number of carriages and animals maintained during the year is detailed below:-

	1915-16		1916-17	
	Carriages.	Horses.	Carriages.	Horses.
Number in the beginning of the year.	64	110	64	101
Newly purchased	...	28	..	20
Auctioned and reduced	...	37	...	17
Total at the close of the year.	64	101	64	104

30. Kanwar Bijey Singh remained in charge of this Department till July 1917 when he was transferred and Dhabai Ram Partap was again appointed Munsarim Rathkhana and Gaushala. The number of vehicles and animals maintained are detailed below with comparative figures for the previous year:-

	1915-16	1916-17.
Number of vehicles at the close of the year	76	76
Number of bullocks in Rathkhana	100	95
Number of cattle in Gaushala	711	720
Income realised from Gaushala	Rs 4,610 /-,	Rs 8,505/-.

SERISHTA SHIKAR KHANA.

31. Thakur Chhajoo Singh remained Muntazim and Thakur Jatan Singh Niab Muntazim throughout the year and exercised control over:-

- (a) Shikar khana.
- (b) Feel khana.
- (c) Shutar khana.
- (d) Partap Paltan.

32. The number of Shikar preserves remained the same as last year and the income from them amounted to Rs 8,000/- against Rs 6,475/- in the previous year.

33. Two lions were received this year from Dungarpur State and 4 panthers were sent to His Highness the Jam Sahab of Navanagar. Rs 5,000 were spent on purchase of Cheetals (spotted deer) and bear which have been let loose in the State preserves.

34. Captain Fateh Nasib khan remained Munsarim Feelkhana throughout the year. There were 28 elephants in the Feelkhana and two new ones were purchased during the year under report. At the close of the year there were 30 elephants in Feelkhana.

35. Thakur Jatan Singh acted as Munsarim Shutar khana till 22nd February on which date he was appointed Naib Muntazim Shikar khana and Kanwar Ram Singh was appointed Munsarim in his place. There were 656 camels in the Karkhana in the beginning of the year and 338 were newly added making a total of 994, of these 153

were reduced by death, auction &c leaving 841 in the Karkhana at the end of the year,

36. This Regiment was organised last year for Shikar purposes and doing garrison duty. The fixed strength is 389. At the close of the year 314 men were on the effective strength.

Partap Paltan,

SERISHTA JAGEER,

37. Sardar Bahadur Col. Natha Singh remained in charge of this Serishta till 18th May, 1917 on which date he was placed on special charge of enlisting recruits for Regiments and Munshi Mithan Lal Sessions Judge was appointed Muntazim Jageer in his place.

38. The Jageer cases disposed of by the Muntazim Jageer during the year are detailed below:—

	1915-16	1916-17
Pending of last year.	503	548
Newly instituted.	830	1,232
Total.	1,333	1,780
Disposed of during the year	785	1,255
Pending at close of the year.	548	525

39. The inspection of Jageer horses was held on Holi and Dasehra as usual.

Inspection of Jageer horses.

40. The mutation cases disposed of by Serishta Jageer are compared below with the figures of the previous year.

Mutation Cases

	1915-16	1916-17
Pending of last year	23	26
Newly instituted	17	25
Total	40	51
Disposed of during the year.	14	12
Pending at the close of the year.	26	39

41. During the year under report the following 9 Thikanas were placed under the management of the Court of Wards:—

Court of wards.

1. Bijwar Naruka
2. Rasoolpur
5. Langarwas
4. Kohra Chowhan
5. Tasing (Abhey Singh's share)
6. Behror
7. Patan
8. Nangli Jhamuwas
9. Ramsingh Pura

The following 8 Thikanas were released from the management of the Court of wards:—

1. Morar Khurd
2. Saloli
8. Kherli
4. Makrora
5. Dusrahera

6. Mandar Jaddonji
7. Dadupanthis
8. Deholi

At the close of the year there were 53 Thikanas under the management of the Court of wards.

42. The following is a summary of the Court of Wards cases disposed of by the Muntazim Jageer during the year:—

	1915-16	1916-17
Pending of last year,	311	520
Newly instituted.	1,545	1,459
Total...	1,856	1,979
Disposed of during the year	1,336	1,414
Pending at close of the year.	520	565

The income realised in the form of commission on the gross income of estates amounted to Rs 2,807/- against Rs 1,757/- in the previous year.

43. The cases relating to the Sabha rules disposed of by the Muntazim Jageer are detail below:—

Walterkrit Rajputra
Hitkarni Sabha

	1915-16	1916-17
Pending of last year	73	175
Newly instituted.	185	479
Total.	258	654
Disposed of during the year.	83	262
Pending at the close of the year.	175	392

(Sd.) Ganeshi Lal Dhabhai, Lieut Col.

Army Minister and Member of

His Highness' Council.

APPENDIX I.

Name of High Officials in Alwar State for the

Serial No.	Names of Officers.	Appointment	Period	
			From.	
1	Rao Bahadur Raja Durjan Singh.	Senior Minister	8th April,	1916
2	Rai Bahadur Bhagat Narayan Das.	Judicial Minister	8th April,	1916
3	Rai Bahadur B. Shyam Sundar Lal C. I. E.	Judicial Minister.	18th August,	1917
4	Mashir-Ud-Daula M. Ranjit Singh.	Home Minister	3rd July,	1913
5	Lt. Col. Dhabai Ganeshi Lal.	Army Minister	10th June,	1914
6	Thakur Nahar Singh.	Private Secretary to His Highness Raj Rajendra.	October,	1916
7	Rai Bahadur Bhagat Narayan Das.	Do.	18th August,	1917
8	Rai Sahib Pt. Sarup Narain.	Chief Revenue Officer	7th October,	1915.
9	Rao Sahib B. Brijlal Chaudhri.	Accountant General	22nd February,	1910
10	Mr. A. E. Lewis.	State Engineer	7th March,	1912
11	Mr. Nand Lal Mehta.	State Engineer.	26th January,	1917
12	B. Jai Gopal	Muntazim Commerce & Industry	1st October,	1916
13	Murshi Mithan Lal.	Session's Judge	8th February	1909
14	Qazi Bashir Ahmad.	Session's Judge.	18th May,	1917
15	Qazi Bashir Ahmed.	District Magistrate	19th September,	1911
16	Babu Mukhta Pershad.	District Magistrate.	18th May,	1917
17	Babu Ram Charan Lal.	Civil Judge	19th September,	1912
18	Pandit Kashi Parshad Dar.	Muntazim Jail.	22nd October,	1908
19	Khan Sahib Ali Mohamed.	Muntazim Police	14th February,	1907
20	Thukur Sultan Singh.	Muntazim Police.	3rd January,	1917
21	Pandit Ram Bhadra Ojha.	Muntazim Taleem.	29th January,	1912
22	Lt. Col. Rao Raja Amar Singh.	Military Secretary to His Highness the Raj Rajendra.	15th June,	1914
23	Hakim Syed Mohammad.	Muntazim Daulatkhana	6th July,	1916
24	Mr. S. C. Cursetji.	Muntazim Daulatkhana.	14th August,	1917
25	Hakim Syed Mohammed.	Muntazim Toshekhana	29th November,	1909
26	Mr. T. C. Morton	President Municipal Committee	1st September,	1916
27	B. Shimbhu Pershad Sinha.	Muntazim Punnya	11th January,	1915
28	Dr. Pertap Narain Shivapuri.	State Surgeon	18th September,	1914.
29	Dr. C. D. Pande, L. R. C. P., M. R. C. S., L. M.	State Surgeon.	10th July,	1917
30	Col. Bhur Singh.	Senapati.	1st August,	1916
31	T. Bhawani Singh.	Muntazim Karkhanajat	3rd July,	1913
32	Major Chaju Singh.	Muntazim Shikar Khana.	6th October,	1909
33	Col. Natha Singh.	Muntazim Jageer.	1st August,	1916
34	Munshi Mithan Lal.	Muntazim Jageer.	18th May,	1917
35	B. Pirya Nath Sarkar.	Muntazim Janglat.	19th February,	1911
36	B. L. kshmi Sahai.	Muntazim Janglat.	14th February	1917
37	M. Raghuber Charan Das	Mir Munshi to His Highness Maharaja Adhiraj	8th October,	1915

To	Remarks.
1917	
1917	
Rajputana. Agent, 1916	
.917	Serishta abolished.
.917	
1917	
1917	Acting
-17	Acting
	Acting
917	Acting

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Alwar State.

Description	Whether adopted from British Indian Act	Remarks.
1. Indian Penal Code	Yes	
2. Municipal Act	"	
3. Stamp Act III of 1903	"	
4. Revenue Code II of 1903	"	
5. Patwari and Kanugo Rules	"	
6. Excise Act	"	
7. Police Act	"	
8. Alwar Forest Bye-laws	No	
9. Nazul Rules	"	
10. Game Laws	"	
11. State Carriage Act	"	
12. Manual of instructions relating to Civil Suits	"	
13. Manual of instructions relating to execution of decrees	"	
14. Alwar Stone Quarrying Regulation	"	
15. Controlling Seditious meetings Regulation 1916	"	
16. The Alwar Arms Regulation 1917	"	
17. The Juvenile Smoking Regulation 1917	"	
18. Regulation for the prevention of cruelty to animals 1917	"	

APPENDIX III.

Statement Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police Alwar State for the year 1916-17.

Year	No. of Superintendents	No. of Inspectors	No. of Sub-Inspectors	No. of Head Constables	No. of Constables	Total	Total cost payable from State Revenues	Total cost payable from other sources than State Revenues	Grand total cost (columns 8 and 9)	Area square miles	Population	Urban population of District	No. of Police Stations	No. of outposts	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated (column 7 of statement A.)	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force (column 18 and 7)
															To area	To population		
1916-17	1	3	22	138	666	830	1,00,734	18,115	...	3,185	7,91,688	76,839	19	19	1 Police man to 3.96 square miles	1 Police man to 985 souls	1,672	1 Police man to 2 cases
1															16	17	18	19

APPENDIX IV.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Police Force in the Alvar State for the year 1916-17

PUNISHMENT													REWARDS					EDUCATION		NUMBER OF CONSTABLES					PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF			REMARKS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
DISMISSED		PUNISHED DEPART- MENTALLY OTHER- WISE THAN BY DISMISSAL		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE OR SESSIONS COURT										REWARDED DURING THE YEAR		NUMBER OF POLICE WHO CAN READ AND WRITE		NUMBER OF CONSTABLES					Admissions into Hospital			Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness			Deaths																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Officers	Men	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other Offences		Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers

APPENDIX

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME

RETURN

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (cols 4+5-6.)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offence					
		Total					
CLASS I—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	2		2	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	1	...		...	...
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...		...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...		...	...
6	489 A to 489 D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...		...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A	Harbouring an offender	6	4		8	1
8	224 225, 225 B, and 226	Other offences against public justice	6	15		17	1
9	143 to 152, 157, 158 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	15	26		27	10
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	2		2	...
		TOTAL	28	49		56	12
CLASS II—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.							
11	302, 363, 396	Murder	6	7		9	3
12	307	Attempts at murder	2	2		2	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	10		13	2
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	8	10		11	5
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	3		3	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	6		7	2
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	2	10		10	2
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326 335	Grievous hurt	18	65		69	14
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	2	1		2	1
20	327, 330, 332, 324	Hurt	18	45		48	11
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373, and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling &c, for prostitution and dealing in slaves	8	16		20	8
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...		...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	10	32		37	8
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	1	2		2	1
		TOTAL	82	209	...	233	57

V.

FOR THE YEAR 1916-17 ALWAR STATE.

OF CASES

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Under trial	Remarks
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
...	...	...	...	...	...				2	
...	...	...	1	...	1				...	
...	
...	
...	
...	...	...	7	...	7				2	
...	...	...	3	3	12				1	
...	7	6	5	...	11				10	
2	8	6	5	...	11				...	
...	...	2	...	...	2				...	
2	15	14	16	3	38				15	
...	1	5	2	1	8				1	
...	...	3	1	...	4				...	
...	2	5	2	...	7				4	
...	2	6	4	1	11				...	
...	...	2	1	...	3				...	
...	1	...	3	2	5				...	
...	1	4	2	...	6				3	
...	14	15	14	7	36				19	
...	...	1	...	1	2				...	
...	10	16	13	3	32				10	
...	4	9	1	1	11				1	
...	
...	5	11	9	2	22				7	
...	...	1	...	...	1				1	
...	40	78	52	18	148				46	



Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (cols 4+5+6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	TOTAL OF CLASSES I AND II ...		110	258		289	69
	CLASS III—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY						
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dakaiti and preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...	1		1	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery ...	5	10		15	5
27	270, 281, 282, 430, to 433, 435 to 440. ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	4	10		13	7
28	428, 429. ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ...	10	17		21	8
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	89	422		485	38
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaitis, robbers and thieves ...	1	...		1	1
	TOTAL ...		109	460		536	59
	CLASS IV—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	6	9		9	3
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	4		4	...
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...		...	...
	TOTAL ...		6	13		13	3
	CLASS V—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY						
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ... ordinary ...	76	297		349	36
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	74	425		464	77
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	21	36		44	7
37	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	32	93		103	22
38	447, 448, and 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	11	17		19	2
39	461, 462, ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	6	36		37	12
	TOTAL ...		...	...		...	...
	TOTAL ...		220	904		1016	156
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATIONS I TO V		445	1635		1854	287
	CLASS VI—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE						
40	295 to 297, ...	Offences against religion ...	2	9		9	3
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 Sect on 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws	Public nuisances ...	3	12		13	1
42	...	Offences against Shikar Act	9	12		13	5
43	...	Slaughtering or disposal for slaughtering of cows and buffaloes ...	3	2		2	...
44	...	Offences under special or local laws declared to be cognizable and 19-27-71 ...	51	125		130	8
	TOTAL ...		68	160		167	17
	GRAND TOTAL		513	1795		2021	304

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15)	Under trial.	Remarks.
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (columns 6 + 11 + 12 + 13)					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2	55	92	68	21	181				61	
...	...	1	...	...	1				...	
...	...	...	...	7	7				...	
...	3	...	...	3	7				...	
...	...	1	3							
...	4	4	5	4	13				2	
...	
...	79	50	13	318	381				13	
...	
...	86	56	21	332	409				15	
...	4	...	3	...	3				5	
...	...	...	2	2	4				...	
...	
...	4	...	5	2	7				5	
...	88	44	21	171	236				13	
...	63	104	49	174	327				32	
1	6	20	14	4	38				5	
...	16	35	20	9	64				23	
...	3	6	12	2	20				3	
...	4	10	5	...	15				11	
...	
1	180	219	121	360	700				87	
3	325	367	215	715	1297				168	
...	2	3	1	...	4				2	
...	1	3	5	...	8				5	
...	2	7	4	2	13				1	
...	...	4	—	...	4				1	
...	19	69	22	21	112				37	
...	24	86	32	23	141				46	
3	349	453	247	738	1438				214	

APPENDIX

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

RETURN OF PERSONS

Serial No.	Law	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170. Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the police during the year.	Released under Section 169. Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates order before trial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115, 117, 118, 119, ...	Abetment of cognizable offence Total... ..	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.						
2	131 to 136, 318... ..	Offences relating to the Army and Navy...	...	3	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	1	...	...	...
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps ... ..	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ... ..	...	...	...	...
6	489 A to 489 D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ... ..	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 D ...	Harbouring an offender	6	11	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B, and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	7	14	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	97	103	7	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	2	...	...
		Total ...	111	133	7	...
CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON						
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	4	12	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	5	2	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	6	12	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	8	53	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offence ... ..	...	3	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	2	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	2	7	...	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	33	124	2	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	2	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	42	68	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, &c, for prostitution and dealing in slaves. ...	7	25	...	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion. ...	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	10	86	...	...
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	2	2	...	...
		TOTAL ...	126	346	2	...

VI.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1916-17 ALWAR STATE.

CONCERNED IN CASES.

Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pend- ing trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATE'S CASES.			Undertrial.	Remarks.
					Number arrested.	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	
...	...	...		3				3	
1	...	1		...				...
...	
...	
...	
14	...	14		3				3	
14	9	5		7				1	
120	39	81		73				73	
2	2	...		...				...
151	50	101	...	86				80	
15	8	7	2	1				1	
7	4	3		...				...
13	10	2		6				6	
10	6	4		1				...	
3	2	1		...				...
6	...	6		1				...	
6	4	2		3				3	
84	43	41	2	71				71	
2	2	...		...				...
78	34	44		32				27	
25	23	2		7				7	
...	
62	17	45		34				31	
2	2	...	...	2				2	
313-	155	157	4	158				148	

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170 Criminal Procedure Code at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 163, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL OF CLASSES I AND II ...			...	...	...
CLASS III.--SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.					
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dakaiti and preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...			
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393	Robbery ...	...	4	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	...	3	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ...			
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452. ...	Lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	7	8	...
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of Thags, Dakaitis, Robbers and Thieves ...	37	92	19
		TOTAL ...	46	107	19
CLASS IV.--MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...			
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	15	8	...
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	4	...
		TOTAL ...	15	12	...
CLASS V.--MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	46	119	1
35	409 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	56	243	2
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	20	48	...
37	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	24	87	9
38	447, 448, 453, and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	12	16	...
39	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	7	32	...
		TOTAL ...	165	545	12
TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATIONS 1 TO V			463	1143	40
CLASS VI.--OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.					
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	7	8	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	3	17	...
42	...	Offences against Shikar Act.			
43	...	Slaughtering or disposal for slaughtering of cows and buffaloes.	19	9	2
44	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	6 2	16 174	... 18
		TOTAL	107	224	20
GRAND TOTAL					

Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Under trial	REMARKS
					Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
...	
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	4	5	...	6	...	...	...	4	
86	66	20	2	24	...	...	...	21	
...	
104	76	28	2	30	...	...	...	25	
10	...	10	...	13	...	...	...	11	
4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	
14	...	14	1	13	...	...	...	11	
124	91	33	2	40	...	...	...	31	
206	134	72	...	91	...	...	...	91	
46	28	18	...	21	...	...	...	18	
66	40	26	...	36	...	...	...	23	
24	14	10	...	4	...	...	...	4	
21	16	5	...	18	...	...	...	18	
...	
1	487	323	164	2	210	...	...	185	
1	1,068	604	464	9	497	...	...	449	
...	9	7	2	...	6	...	...	...
...	13	6	7	...	7	...	...	6	
...	21	13	8	...	5	...	...	5	
...	15	14	1	...	7	...	...	7	
...	167	115	52	...	61	...	...	48	
...	225	155	70	...	88	...	...	...
...	1,293	759	534	9	583	...	...	515	

APPENDIX VII.

Property stolen and recovered in the Alwar State for the year 1916-17.

Property stolen and recovered in the Alwar State for the year 1907.							
Offences (a)	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered.						
	No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen (b)	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
(A) COGNIZABLE.							
1. Theft. { (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property. (c) Other thefts.	370 ... 592	102 63 248	28 100 42	49,714 ... 39,566	10,231 9,798 7,839	20 100 20	
2. Robbery. { (a) Dakaiti. (b) Other robbery.	1 6	1 ..	100 ...	781 732	82 ...	10 ..	
3. Criminal breach of trust.	16	9	56	825	581	72	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	4	4	100	382	336	88	
Total.	389	427	43	92,000	28,867	31	
(B) Non-Cognizable							
5. Extortion.	2	..	...	18	...	...
6. Criminal Misappropriation.	11	5	...	1,743	94	5	
Total.	13	5	...	1,761	94	...	

Civil Courts-nature and value and of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1916-17.

Name of Courts.	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer.		Total		Disposed of		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year.				
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits regarding landed property	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs.100	No. of suits above Rs100 & under Rs500/-	No. of suits above Rs500/- under Rs1,000/-	No. of suits above Rs1,000/- & under Rs5,000/-	No. of suits above Rs5,000/-	Exparte.	Admitted or Compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	
																									Rs-
Appellate Judge	5	4	4	5	9	9	5	6	4	3	24,117	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	17,439
Civil Judge	376	313	627	920	1003	1233	690	1056	313	177	3,44,385	97	792	31	101	651	125	43	...	261	313	249	233	233	4,04,692
Additional Civil Judge	317	313	771	1119	1088	1432	775	1175	313	257	98,724	89	1012	18	860	252	3	4	...	171	395	376	233	233	61,924
Assistant Civil Judge	521	293	582	1568	1103	1861	810	1513	293	348	95,252	66	1495	7	1223	345	...	...	...	223	615	651	24	24	22,878
Tehsildars as Muniffs	1019	1075	3099	5390	4118	6465	3043	4746	1075	1719	2,94,043	1	5384	5	4801	589	...	...	...	917	1835	947	1047	1047	2,04,057
Total	2,238	1,998	5,038	9,002	7,321	11,000	5,323	8,496	1,998	2,504	8,56,522	256	8,685	61	6,985	1,837	128	52	...	1,572	3,158	2,224	1,542	1,542	7,10,990

Revenue Court-Nature and value of original case work filed and disposed of during the year 1916-17.

Tribunal	Filed during the year				Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance			Value.		
	Opening balance		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Past year.	Present year.	Ruppes.	Annas.	Pies.
Malsadar...	2,395,218	4,646,596	7,041,678	4,854,963	2,187,182	1,820	1,39,473	11	9					
Tehsils ...	358	395,176	2,214,212	2,609,173	2,138	395	471	50,245	10					
Total ...	2,753,258	6,413,810	9,166,932	6,584,710	2,582,291	1,820	1,39,473	11	9					

Table 1. Cases in Judicial and Civil Suits for the year 1916-17

Tribunal		How disposed of																				Average duration															
		Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		Decisions confirmed				Decisions reversed		Decisions amended				Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of											
		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year										
Appellate Court		93	92	324	452	417	544	325	512	92	32	8,533	11,653	173	319	63	86	34	26	26	43	29	38	7	0	4	18										
Civil Courts		69	21	167	156	236	177	215	163	21	14	8,686	6,629	110	76	65	45	6	4	34	34	.	4	3	7	1	19										
Malsadar		548	715	552	568	1100	1283	385	477	715	806	1,5400	10,939	157	189	38	45	10	14	98	81	82	148	9	14	10	4										
Total		710	828	1,043	1,176	1,753	2,004	925	1,152	828	852	32,619	29,221	440	584	166	176	50	44	158	158	111	190														

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing Rainfall and average temperature in the Alwar State during the year 1916-17.

Month	Alwar		Behror		Bansur		Tijara		Kishengarh		Thanaghazi		Rajgarh		Lachman- garh		Kathumar		Govindgarh		Ramgarh		Mundawar		Remarks	
	Average temperature	Rainfall	Average temperature	Rainfall	Average temperature	Rainfall	Average temperature	Rainfall	Average temperature	Rainfall	Average temperature	Rainfall	Average temperature	Rainfall	Average temperature	Rainfall	Average temperature	Rainfall	Average temperature	Rainfall	Average temperature	Rainfall	Average temperature	Rainfall		
November 1916	73.21	...	83.92	...	77.35	...	75.92	...	81.71	...	81.42	...	78.64	...	80.75	...	77.71	...	78.13	...	84.56	...	82.06	...		
December 1916	64.14	...	73.07	...	69.21	...	62.61	...	68.42	...	72.28	...	68.85	...	70.35	...	68.99	...	69.64	...	73.50	...	71.92	...		
January 1917	65.99	.13	73.99	.76	70.35	.39	65.78	.47	72.35	.71	73.56	...	69.49	...	70.21	...	70.14	.9	70.07	.25	73.99	.18	72.64	.77		
February 1917	73.49	.85	76.99	.25	72.42	.55	70.78	.44	76.35	.36	75.92	.41	73.71	.60	77.35	.34	74.42	.24	73.92	.24	76.92	.72	77.14	.20		
March 1917	76.78	.17	78.71	.13	77.56	...	76.85	...	78.49	1.17	78.56	.18	81.21	...	82.49	...	79.28	.7	78.92	...	87.71	.54	82.07	.54		
April 1917	84.78	.53	96.78	1.21	85.50	.83	87.21	2.50	95.06	1.43	90.42	.46	84.99	.15	91.85	.25	90.85	.13	87.99	1.14	89.92	.85	91.71	1.22		
May 1917	84.39	2.13	101.21	.55	87.21	2.85	92.35	1.24	95.56	1.18	91.92	2.19	87.71	2.18	94.42	2.10	91.71	1.86	96.28	1.15	91.71	2.4	96.49	1.72		
June 1917	94.14	1.54	101	2.94	94.63	2.50	94.92	2.65	99.71	1.90	97.78	1.46	92.42	1.73	100.13	1.12	92.50	1.75	98.22	1.52	98.21	.82	96.12	3.94		
July 1917	83.99	11.44	87.56	6.35	82.35	10.13	89.28	10.31	89.56	8.83	85.92	13.13	85.99	13.98	86.35	9.9	84.06	11.65	85.21	14.48	85.14	12.71	83.42	9.58		
August 1917	81.14	16.94	87.07	13.94	84.28	15.4	83.42	17.51	85.71	16.33	83.78	19.77	84.42	22.37	84.14	11.74	85.28	10.81	84.49	11.52	85.71	14.43	80.28	14.71		
September 1917	81.35	13.21	89.21	15.18	85.21	14.3	85.42	19.92	86.42	16.16	88.78	17.13	85.14	14.66	92.92	13.5	88.14	8.85	87.06	17.29	86.99	14.85	81.71	15.75		
October 1917	80.99	2.68	88.42	2.6	84.49	2.25	83.92	1.50	86.71	1.88	86.13	3.62	84.07	2.48	89.14	1.15	86.21	1.68	91.14	2.70	88.42	1.23	80.64	1.72		
Total	...	49.62	...	43.91	56.54	58.35	...	58.15	...	40.1	...	38.07	...	50.29	48.73	...	50.15	
Last 5 years average	...	27.9	...	24.27	28.75	27.1	...	27.71	...	19.74	...	22.18	...	24.63	26.49	...	25.1	

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing average rates of Staple food grain etc. prevailed in the Alwar State for the year 1916-17.

Serial No	Kind of article	November 1916		December		January 1917		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		Remarks
		Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	
1	Wheat	8	14½	7	9½	7	12	7	14½	8	7½	10	11¾	10	12½	10	8½	10	6½	10	3½	10	1¾	9	8¾	
2	Barley	12	8½	11	12½	12	1¼	12	3¾	12	14½	14	14	15	.	14	8½	14	6¾	14	14½	14	4½	13	9¾	
3	Gram	13	8¾	11	12	11	13½	12	.	13	3¼	16	1¾	15	½	13	14¾	14	2¾	14	10¾	15	7¼	13	3¾	
4	Sarson	9	12	9	12	9	12	9	12	9	15	9	13	9	9½	9	13¾	8	14	8	12¾	8	5	8	2½	
5	Rice 1st. kind	4	8	4	8	4	8¾	5	.	5	.	5	.	5	.	5	.	5	.	5	.	5	.	5	.	
6	Rice 2nd. kind	5	12	5	12	5	12½	6	4½	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	6	8	
7	Bajra	15	14½	14	12¾	15	8¾	18	½	19	4¼	18	12¼	18	15	17	5¼	16	11½	16	8¾	16	2½	15	3¼	
8	Jowar	18	14½	17	3¼	17	2½	18	9½	19	½	17	7¼	19	2	17	5¼	16	11½	16	8	16	8	16	3½	
9	Maize	16	15½	14	7	15	15½	16	3½	17	8	16	7	17	6	16	5¼	15	12¾	14	1½	14	.	13	12½	
10	Moth	12	7¾	14	7½	15	5½	17	2¾	17	6¾	18	.	18	.	16	10¾	16	.	16	.	17	2	16	.	
11	Urad	9	5¾	10	5¾	10	½	10	9½	10	5	10	8	10	8	9	13¼	9	4½	9	.	9	.	9	.	
12	Moong	10	5	11	12½	12	½	12	9½	12	11¼	13	.	12	15½	12	.	11	9½	11	8	11	7¼	11	2¾	
13	Til	7	11½	6	15½	6	10¾	7	1½	7	7	7	3¼	7	3¼	6	11½	6	7½	6	8¾	6	5	5	13	
14	Kangni	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	
15	Arher	14	.	14	6¾	15	.	15	8	17	.	19	1¾	18	9½	17	10¼	19	9½	20	.	20	.	19	11	
16	Cotton cleaned	1	11	1	8	1	8¾	1	11½	1	11½	1	11½	1	11½	1	10	1	8½	1	8	1	8	1	7	
17	Ghco	...	11¾	.	12	.	12	.	11¾	.	11¾	.	12	.	11½	.	10½	.	11¾	.	11½	.	11½	.	12	
18	Salt	20	4½	18	½	18	3	17	8	17	11½	18	5¼	19	14½	19	7	19	5	18	13¼	16	2½	11	.	

APPENDIX XIII.

Abstract statement of Public Works Department for the year 1916-17.

Number.	Particulars	Amount.	Remarks.
1.	ORDINARY BUDGET.		
	(a) Establishment	49,193	Percentage of cost of establishment on that of the works comes to 4.8.
	(b) Building repairs	32,585	
	(c) Communication repairs	51,367	
	(d) Repairs to Bunds	12,648	
	Miscellaneous including City Improvement Surveys.....	10,836	
	Total	1,56,629	
2.	EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET.		
	New Works Buildings	1,33,681	
	New Works Communications	1,69,128	
	Irrigation Works including Ruparel Scheme	26,644	
	Total	3,29,453	
3.	SPECIAL WORKS.		
	Ruparel scheme	96,389	
	Intarana Palace	2,56,840	
	GRAND TOTAL Rs	8,39,311	

Agricultural Stock in the Alwar State.

District.	
Alwar State.	
Year.	1916-17
Bullocks.	1,20,335
Cows.	1,69,804
Buffaloes.	
Male.	10,591
Female.	75,296
Horses.	
Mares.	{ 5,164 }
Colts and Fillies.	1,65,826
Asses.	14,747
Sheep and Goats.	2,46,137
Plough.	
With two bullocks	57,796½
With four bullocks.	...
Carts.	
Riding.	
Load carrying	{ 7,561 }
Remarks.	

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the

Receipts					
Major Heads of Income	Budget Estimate		Collections		Remarks.
	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	
H.H's Private Purse.	...	...	...	...
H. H.'s Govt. Offices.	500	500	510	914	
Finance Branch					
1. Revenue	19,27,071	25,21,892	20,41,719	25,35,031	
2. Finance	4,38,670	4,17,343	4,50,268	4,51,070	
3. S. Taleem	1,425	1,525	2,199	2,122	
Total	23,67,166	29,40,760	24,94,186	29,88,223	
Judicial Branch.					
1. Sarishta Appeal	4,250	4,250	2,032	3,677	
2. " Faujdari	20,000	20,000	17,389	23,245	
3. " Divani	5,000	5,000	4,770	6,004	
4. " Jail	14,210	14,210	12,247	12,577	
5. " Police	20,116	20,116	19,777	20,015	
Total	63,576	63,576	56,215	65,518	
Home Branch.					
1. Sarishta Deodhi Khas.	3,920	4,020	10,486	9,381	
2. " Tosha Khana.	1,000	—	5,805	3,278	
3. " Daulat Khana	33,400	38,300	27,044	42,051	
4. " Medical	770	170	165	51	
5. " Punnya	4,325	4,325	4,616	4,626	
6. " P. W. D.	21,635	12,657	29,612	29,027	
Total	65,050	59,472	77,728	88,414	
Army Branch					
1. Sarishta Fauj	9,370	9,320	5,542	11,313	
2. " Karkhanajat	26,335	27,605	9,253	18,489	
3. " Shikar Khana	6,725	7,855	7,532	10,518	
4. " Jageer	19,148	30,148	20,626	30,387	
5. " Forest	1,07,015	1,24,100	1,01,288	85,703	
Total	1,68,593	1,99,028	1,44,241	1,56,410	
Extra Ordinary.	35,000	3,11,190	20,714	3,84,080	
Debt Account.	5,115	19,374	1,725	7,178	
Loan from Amanat	...	...	2,00,000	1,00,000	
Total Receipts	27,05,000	36,03,900	29,95,319	37,90,737	
Opening Balance.	65,57,558	58,35,693	65,57,558	57,94,197	
Grand Total	92,62,558	94,39,593	95,52,877	95,84,934	

Disbursement.

Major Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate		Actual Expenditure.		Remarks
	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	
H. H's Private Purse.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	
H. H's Govt. Offices.	84,956	77,753	77,954	74,369	
Finance Branch.					
1. Sarishta Malsadar	2,18,186	2,44,373	2,05,417	2,29,512	
2. Finance.	68,051	62,054	56,900	57,963	
3. Taleem	57,515	59,792	52,049	54,794	
4. Commerce & Industry Department.	...	5,572	...	3,795	
Total	3,43,852	3,71,791	3,14,366	3,45,764	
Judicial Branch.					
1. Sarishta Appeal.	10,114	10,114	9,800	9,980	
2. " Faujdari	8,189	8,189	8,205	10,387	
3. " Divani	10,850	11,023	10,420	11,160	
4. " Jail	40,571	40,716	45,190	39,272	
5. " Police	1,12,634	1,18,849	1,00,253	1,03,974	
Total	1,82,358	1,88,891	1,73,868	1,74,773	
Home Branch.					
1. Sarishta Deodhi Khas	3,28,096	3,68,437	3,44,742	4,20,758	
2. " Tosha Khana	9,915	11,727	10,592	11,284	
3. " Daulat Khana	1,45,309	1,98,000	1,51,110	1,64,587	
4. " Medical	51,236	48,118	43,342	47,978	
5. " Punya.	1,02,107	99,186	99,981	98,810	
6. " P. W. D.	2,34,026	2,19,259	2,01,264	1,61,471	
Total	8,70,689	9,44,727	8,51,031	9,04,888	
Army Branch.					
1. Sarishta Fauj	7,64,848	7,60,595	6,91,785	6,37,177	
2. " Karkhanajat	1,26,430	1,27,528	1,60,504	1,39,164	
3. " Shikar Khana	1,01,203	1,41,935	1,13,353	1,21,581	
4. " Jagir	7,845	9,045	7,141	8,373	
5. " Forest	29,301	30,082	26,961	26,636	
Total	10,29,627	10,69,185	10,00,644	9,32,931	
Famine & Janeo Funds &c.	18,518	14,607	13,219	13,521	
Extra Ordinary.	7,96,865	12,33,629	12,27,598	12,57,215	
Adjustment of Amanat &c	...	...	...	1,229	
Total Disbursement	34,26,865	40,00,583	37,58,680	38,04,690	
Closing Balance	58,35,693	54,39,010	57,94,197	57,80,244	
Grand Total	92,62,558	94,39,593	95,52,877	95,84,934	

Statement showing increases and decreases in Receipts & Expenditure over

Rs. 10, 000/- for the year 1916-17.

R E C E I P T S

No.	Particulars.	Increases.	Reasons.
	FINANCE BRANCH		
1.	Finance.	Rs 34,000	Due to increased sale of Stamps.
2.	Extra ordinary	„ 73,000	Due to increased collection of land revenue arrears Jey Samand Fair receipts, lapsed deposits credited to State, refunds and other petty receipts such as Bartan-khana &c.
	HOME BRANCH		
3.	P. W. Department	„ 16,400	Realization of toll tax at Seriska & enhanced revenue from Irrigation.
	ARMY BRANCH		
I.	Forest Department	Rs 38,400	The income from Forest produce could not be realised as estimated.

E X P E N D I T U R E

No.	Particulars.	Increases	Reasons
	FINANCE BRANCH		
1	Extraordinary	Rs 24,000	Donation from His Highness the Raj Rajeshwar towards "Our Day", help to sufferers of Jey Samand Breach &c..
	HOME BRANCH		
2	Deodhi Khas	„ 52,300	Due to excess in Mahableshtar trip, uniforms to Lansdowne Palace servants, gifts' and rewards, Motor accessories, and arrear of T. Narain Singh's allowance.
	ARMY BRANCH		
3	S. Karkhanejat.	„ 11,600	Due to increas in feed and upkeep of Tavela, Baggikhana and Rathkhana.
	FINANCE BRANCH		
	S. Malsadar.	Rs 14,800	Less Taccavi distribution & saving in Tehsil establishment scheme.
	JUDICIAL BRANCH		
	Police Department.	Rs 14,800	Total strength not maintained.
	HOME BRANCH		
	P. W. Department.	Rs 57,700	The saving has been caused owing to less repair works undertaken.
	S. Daulat khana.	„ 33,400	The decrease has taken place in Baghat Department Rs 27,200/-, Electric Power House Rs 5,800/, Library Rs 400/-
	ARMY BRANCH		
	S. Fauj.	„ 1,23,400	I. S. Lancers 72,000/-, Jey Paltan 17,000/- and Irregular Forces 34,000/-
	S. Shikar khana.	„ 20,300.	Shutar khana Rs 8,400/-, Feel khana 5,700/-, dan Pertap Paltan 6,200/-

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Alwar State during the year 1916-17.

Dispensary	No. of patients treated		Results of Indoor patients				Expenditure	Daily average	Remarks
	Out door	In door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining			
Alexandra Hospital Alwar	23,477	1,234	746	352	38	98	16,700	242.97.	
Rajgarh Dispensary	14,552	118	69	45	5	4	2,451	91.57.	
Tijara Do.	12,748	108	48	48	2	10	1,884	80.48.	
Lachmangarh Do.	11,498	101	51	42	4	4	1,994	65.51.	
Behror Do.	10,872	147	122	18	3	4	1,721	80.11.	
Thanaghazi Do.	11,306	88	65	21	1	1	1,402	49.09.	
Ramgarh Do	9,561	143	74	64	1	4	1,827	51.15.	
Bansur Do.	9,518	90	43	39	1	7	1,378	51.15.	
Lady Dufferin Hospital	18,832	329	216	102	4	20	6,222	163.96	
Total.	1,22,364	2,358	1,434	731	59	152	35,579	888.00	

APPENDIX XVII.

Vital statistics of the Alwar State for the year 1916-17.

Alwar State.	Name of State.		Births.		Deaths.		Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
	Population.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Births.	Deaths.			
7,91,688											
11,854											
10,848											
...											
1,006											
6,612											
10,548											
3,936											
...											
15											
14											
8											
13											

Statement of Roads constructed and maintained

No.	Name of roads.	From.	To.
Metalled Roads Maintained.			
1	Environ roads.	...	...
2	Alwar Seriska road.	Alwar.	Seriska.
3	Alwar Burja road.	"	Burja
4	Jey Samand road.	"	Jey Samand
5	Alwar Bijey Sagar road.	"	Bijey Sagar
6	Delhi road from Alwar to Nogawan upto Boundary.	"	Nogawan
7	Hans Sarowar diversion road.	"	Hans Sarowar
8	Hans Sarowar Baroda road.	Hans Sarowar	Baroda
9	Siliserh road.	Rupbas	Siliserh
10	Rajgarh Tehla road.	Rajgarh	Tehla
11	Tehla Ramkuti road.	Tehla	Ramkuti
12	Rajgarh road from Mancheri Gate to Mahal Bagh.	Mancheri gate	Mahal Bagh
13	Rajgarh Khas Tawela and Junction to Gunga Bagh.	Khas Tawela	Gunga Bagh
14	Rajgarh from Railway Station to Kankwari Gate.	Ry: Station	Kankwari Gate
15	Alwar Govindpur road.	Alwar	Govindpur
16	Roads in Mangal Behar.	...	...
17	Metalling Tehla Seriska road.	Seriska	Tehla
Fair weather Roads Maintained.			
18	Siliserh Sirawas road.	Siliserh	Sirawas
19	Khairthal Tijara road.	Khairthal	Tijara
20	Alwar Tijara road.	Alwar	"
21	Road from Ghati Bambhora to Khanpur Bridge.	Ghati Bambora	Khanpur Bridge
22	Bansur to Holawas Village.	Bansur	Holawas
23	Mundawar to Ulaheri Hill.	Mundawar	Ulaheri
24	Road from Mator to foot of Ghati kalan.	Mator	Ghati kolan
25	Kishengarh road to Ghasoli well.	Kishengarh	Ghasoli well
26	Lachmangarh Ghat road.	Lachmangarh	Ghat Road
27	Rajgarh Burja road.	Rajgarh	Burja
28	Mancheri to Mahal Bagh Rajgarh road.	Mancheri	Mahal Bagh
29	Mancheri to Lachmangarh road.	Mancheri	Lachmangarh
30	Govindgarh Lachmangarh road.	Govindgarh	Lachmangarh
31	Ramgarh Govindgarh road.	Ramgarh	Govindgarh
32	Govindgarh Baroda Meo road.	Govindgarh	Baroda Meo
33	Malakhera Lachmangarh road.	Malakhera	Lachmangarh
34	Kherli Kathumar road.	Kherli	Kathumar
35	Lachmangarh Kathumar road.	Lachmangarh	Kathumar
36	Lachmangarh Kherli road.	Lachmangarh	Kherli
37	Seriska Thanagazi road.	Seriska	Thanaghazi
38	Thanaghazi Pertabgarh road.	Thanaghazi	Pertabgarh
39	Pertabgarh Ajabgarh road.	Pertabgarh	Ajabgarh
40	Thanaghazi Narainpur road.	Thanaghazi	Narainpur
41	Bara Baleta road.	Bara	Baleta
New Unmettalled Roads under construction			
42	Proposed Ajabgarh Tehla road.	Ajabgarh	Tehla
43	Kuccha road from Bara to Baleta.	Bara	Baleta
44	Shooting road round Liwari & Kesarpur Hill Motorable.	Liwari	Jey Samand
45	Construction of a Motorable road upto Alwar Fort.	...	...
46	Construction of a Motorable Deoti road.	Tehla	Rajgarh

in the Alvar State during the year 1916-17.

Metalled roads.			Unmetalled roads.			Total length metalled and un- metalled roads.	Annual cost of maintenance per mile.	Remarks.
Length in miles	Cost per mile.	Annual maintenance cost per mile.	Length in miles	Cost per mile.	Annual maintenance cost per mile			
19	3000/-	625/-	...	...	...
22	1850/-	669/-	...	...	...
4.5	2500/-	592/-	...	...	...
1.45	3000/-	117/-	...	...	...
5.5	4000/-	811/-	...	...	...
24	5000/-	194/-	...	...	...
1.75	5350/-	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...
4.5	3000/-	71/-	...	...	...
16	2000/-	192/-	...	...	...
4	4000/-	58/-	...	...	...
2	2000/-	10/-	...	...	...			Note:- Average expenditure on pucca roads in the State was Rs 312/-
1	2000/-	226/-	...	...	...
5	360/-	46/-	...	...	...
1	...	1,300/-	...	...	...			Note:- Total expenditure on pucca roads during the year comes to Rs 42,357/-
13	3846/-	266/-	...	...	...
135.70								
...	...	...	8	8000/-	67/-			
...	...	...	17	1600/-	40/-			
...	...	...	35	3000/-	3/-			
...	...	...	2	500/-	288/-			
...	...	...	3	500/-	...			
...	...	...	4	500/-	1/-			
...	...	...	7	500/-	...			
...	...	...	5	500/-	21/-			
...	...	...	11	800/-	18/-			
...	...	...	24	800/-	13/-			
...	...	...	5	500/-	16/-			
...	...	...	13	500/-	36/-			
...	...	...	11	800/-	14/-			
...	...	...	13	800/-	20/-			
...	...	...	6	800/-	...			
...	...	...	15	1000/-	13/-			
...	...	...	9	500/-	...			
...	...	...	15	500/-	...			
...	...	...	16	800/-	19/-			Note:- Average expenditure on Fair Weather Roads in State was Rs35/- per mile.
...	...	...	6	2000	26/-			
...	...	...	16	800	39/-			Note:- Total expenditure on Fair Weather Roads during the year comes to Rs9,010/-
...	...	...	9	1000	89/-			
...	...	...	4	...	50/-			
...	...	...	5	...	...	
			259					
...	...	...	16	...	...			In progress
...	...	...	5	...	...			"
...	...	...	4	...	...			"
...	...	...	4	...	...			"
...	...	...	3	...	...			"

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing some important heads of income of Forest Department during the year 1916-17.

Particulars.	Quantity.		Income.		Remarks.
	1915—16.	1916—17	1915-16.	1916-17,	
			Rs	Rs	
Timber felling	104	751	382	1,368	
Fuel felling	42,385 Mds.	41,847 Mds.	2,834	4,589	
Firewood from Forest	...	...	8,763	3,977	
Charcoal { made sold	4,901 „	5,717 „	744	843	
	5,028 „	6,646 „			
Bamboos	...	...	4,637	3,927	Decrease is due to the coups of the year being smaller.
Fodder { cut sold	87,537 „	1,18,584 „	1,628	4,404	
Darati permits	104	256	1,082	1,350	
Minor Produce	...	...	8,716	6,892	
Grazing	16,309 Animals	12,343 Animals	28,926	25,930	
Quarries.	25,700	25,750	23,326	26,179	
		Total	81,078	79,459	
			Decrease	1,619	

